## THE WESTERN FLOODS

The Waters Slowly Declining at Cincinnati.

Widespread Devastation at Toledo Caused by the Breaking of an Ice Gorge.

The Situation at Louisville and Other Points-Cause of the Floods.

CINCINNATI, February 19. - If possible the activity here, now the waters are declining, is greater than when they were rising. Everywhere there is bustle and activity, and everywhere are to be seen signs of the terrible work of the floods.

Thursday was a day of terrible suspense. The

river reached, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a height of 66 feet 2½ inches, and despatches from various points indicated that all the tributaries of the Ohio were rising rapidly. Especial danger was apprehended from the condition of the Licking river, which was pouring floods into the Ohio opposite the city, and overflowing its own banks verywhere. Great floods accumulated in the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and higher water seemed sure to come. Around the railway stations great activity was shown, merchants being engaged in removing the freight as fast as possible. The men in many instances worked knee-high in water. The Little Miami depot was flooded. Wagons were unable to cross the New-port bridge. The Louisville and Nashville trains received passengers on the trestle at the Cincinnati end of the bridge, they reaching it by boats. The Cincinnati. Hamilton & Dayton road, which had been the only outlet for trains north and east, went under the flood to such an extent that no trains could pass. This left the city practically cut off to the northeast and west by rail communication, except that the Bee Line road still run trains, leaving from the stockyards' station.

Only one road was able to reach its depot the Cincinnati Northern, which comes into the city over the hill top, and has a depot ten squares from the river. Not a steamer was running, as not a wharf was accessible.

Terrible Explosion of Sewer Gas. At 1 o'clock in the morning a terrible explosion of sewer gas in the cellar of a dwelling house on Wilstach street wrecked the house and shook several others in the neigh-

house and shook several others in the neighborhood, causing quite a panic. The fire department, on arriving, rescued several of the inmates. Policeman Macke, his wife and a two-year-old daughter of Mr. Miller were found dead. John and Henry Brown and Robert Rockamann were so badly injured that they can hardly recover. Jacob Brown and wife were rescued after several hours' labor, severely, but not fatally, hurt. His daughters were taken cut comparatively unhurt. Mr. Miller was badly injured. There were seventeen persons in the house, but the above were all that were injured.

The Waters Declining. The tension of suspense and apprehension which held possession of all minds Thursday gave way totally the next day to a universal feeling of childlike exuberance of spirits. The big engine in the water works resumed pumping at noon, when the river dropped to the precise stage of the great rise of 1832. At that hour, when the water was higher than it had been for a century previous, people in the water-bound houses were jubilant on account of the assurance that release from their water, prison was certain and would from their watery prison was certain, and would be speedy. Everywhere faces were bright, and everybody was busy.

Activity About the Business Houses. Saturday there were more boats in the water. darting about the business houses, than at any time during the day. They were used in carrying the workmen to and from the houses where the flood covered floors. It was essential that the mud be attacked before it dried or froze, and also while water was conveniently near, so as soon as a floor appeared it was attacked by workmen to clear it instantly. The work was correct and a so will expect the stantly was correct to the stantly was considered to the stantly was attacked by workmen to clear it instantly. appeared it was attacked by workmen to clear it instantly. The work was carried on all night. The flooded streets were lighted as if for an illumination. The railroads are in better condition. Passenger trains were run to and from the suburbs, but no freight of any consequence came in. Provisions of all kinds, especially butter, eggs and vegetables, became scarce and high. All the market gardeners in Mill Creek Valley, upon which the city largely depends for fresh vegetables, have been flooded and the hotbeds ruined. Many acres of celery have been damaged.

Dry Land Once More.

The weather was very cold Sunday, the sky fair and the sidewalks full of sight-seers. All the business houses not in the water were closed and no Sunday was ever more closely observed as a day of rest. All the needy were provided for, and the

of rest. All the needy were provided for, and the committees of relief closed their office doors for one day's rest.

Pearl street and all the business streets running north and south began to look a little more natural as the waters receded. Some parts of Second street appeared above water. On the cross streets, where the current was sluggish, the water deposited all the indescribable debris which had hoated on its surface. The streets and sidewalks were less crowded with slime, barrels, sicks, old shoes, tin cans, hoops, boxes, boards, buttons, straps, candles, coffee sacks and a thousand and one other things. All along the edge of the receding waters were street scrapers, collecting in piles the mud left behind the flood, and scraping into the water whatever was floatable, so that it would the mud left behind the flood, and scraping into the water whatever was floatable, so that it would be carried out into the river. The water on Broadway receded to 100 feet of the north end of the Spencer House, while on Walnut, Vine, Race and Elm streets it was about the middle of Second Street. On Plum street it stood nearly to Pearl. On Central avenue coal carrs were driven through water up to the buls of the wheels to the side of a coal barge floating at the corner of Second street, and the carts loaded and hauled out. Water still stood over the tracks in the Plum street depot to a depth of over eight feet. A large quantity of lumber used in building the new union depot was afloat, but barriers had been placed across the water surface below the depot, and the lumber was thus saved.

### AT TOLEDO.

Great Damage Done by the Sudden Break ing of an Ice Gorge-Property Destroyed. CLEVELAND, February 19 .- Toledo has beeg vissted by a terrible flood. The greatest flood heretofore known in that city occurred in 1881, when

sted by a terrible flood. The greatest flood heretofore known in that city occurred in 1881, when
the water was six feet deep in the Island House
depot. The floods of two weeks ago caused great
apprehension, but no great damage was occastoned. For days the people have watched the
Maumee river with dread apprehension. It
was known that the stream, which is
usually a mild, gentle body of water, was
lable at a moment's warning to become a raging
torrent, that would sweep all before it. About a
mile above the city an immense gorge of ice had
been gathering for days. Above that were other
gorges. The railroad companies whose property
on the middle grounds suffered an immense loss
from the flood two years ago had silently but rapidly
been preparing for the flood. Cars were moved to
higher ground, and even Ticket Agent Waring of
the Union depot packed up and got ready to
move at a moment's notice. About noon Saturday
the larger gorges suddenly broke. The roar of coming waters and crash of ice and timber as it struck
the abutments, made a noise that meant terrible
destruction of property. The waters surged into
the Union depot and the Island House so suddenly
that the passengers and guests at the hotel barely
escaped to dry portions of city.

The water rose rapidly. All traffic on the Lake
Shore road was suspended, train 8, at 10.30
o'clock, being the last to cross the middle grounds.
The magnificent new Lake Shore bridge across
the Maumee was unharmed, but the Ohio Central,
the Columbus & Toledo, and all

The Other Bridges Were Carried Away.

The Lake Shore telegraph operators at the Union depot were driven from their posts. There was fifteen feet of water in the Union depot, and all Trains were abandoned and had to be run over the Nickel Plate to Fort Wayne, where they struck a branch of the Lake Shore. The offices, depot, freight houses and other buildings of the Lake Shore were under water and could not be reached or occupied

Shore were under water and could not be reached or occupied.

The bridges of the Pennsylvania road, Lake Erie & Wheeling and Michigan Central roads were swept away. The freight houses, cars, englies and tracks of the following roads were inundated and much rolling stock carried away by the flood: Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central & Canadian Southern. Davton & Michigan, Columbus & Toledo, Toledo & Ann Arbor, Ohio Central, Toledo, Delphos & Burlington and other smaller roads. The water was up over the switch-board in the Lake Shore telegraph office.

office.
Water street, which is the leading business street along the docks of the river, was ten feet under water.
Among the leading business houses inundated in the Water street district were C. A. King & Co., commission merchants; S. W. Flower, commission merchants;

sion merchant; Walbridge's warehouses; Gosline & Barbour, coal dealers.

From Monroe street down all business houses were flooded to the first and second floors. Below this district the heavy sufferers by the flood were be Walter House & Co., lumber dealers; Smith's saw-mills, the Western Manufacturing Company, Russell & Thayer's machine shops, Brigham's bending works, Birkhead's stove works, Schenck's coal yards and hundreds of factories, lumber yards, coal yards and other business institutions.

The Island House,

in the rear of the Lake Shore or Union depot was, at latest reports, completely submerged to the extent of several stories. All employes, guests and other persons fled from the premises, taking with them all the effects they could carry. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific road, with its baggage-rooms, freight houses and other property was under water. A. L. Backus & Sons' mammoth warehouses were also inundated. The waters kept gradually rising, and the flood reached Summit street, one of the leading business streets of the city in the evening. All the cellars on this street were flooded, and the damage was very great. The large freight yards of the Lake Shore road on the middle ground were entirely lost from view. The Cherry street wagon bridge and two other bridges were carried away. The flood up to 9 o'clock had reached a point twelve feet higher than any flood ever known in the history of Toledo. Immense ice gorges formed at the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad bridge and when these broke the structure was swept away with a terrible crash. The loss sustained by the great flood of 1848 reached in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 and the damage by the present flood will occasion much greater loss of property. Thus far no lives have been known to be lost. Luckily few dwellings are in flooded districts. The Maumee river for upwards of thirty miles has flooded the surrounding country. in the rear of the Lake Shore or Union depot was,

#### AT LOUISVILLE.

The Floods Rapidly Receding-No Damage

Expected Beyond that Already Inflicted. LOUISVILLE, February 19 .- Friday the situation here was most dangerous. The back water at Washington street flooded the basement of the Galt House, and the rear rooms were submerged. The water was several feet deep in the new Short Line depot. The back water came through the sewers in many places, and the river was rising one foot an hour. The flood stopped was rising one foot an hour. The flood stopped the machinery in the water works pumping sta-tion, but there was no danger of a water famine, as there are twenty days' supply in the Crescent Hill reservoir. There was already much sickness among the sufferers, and a sanitary commission was formed at once. Medical stations were fixed in various portions of the city, where medi-cine and the attention of physicians were offered free.

The river fell six inches Saturday. For two

The river fell six inches Saturday. For two days the weather had been very warm and spring like, but Friday night after raining all day it turned cold, and snow fell during Saturday. The temperature was down to the freezing point, and added to the general distress of the 35,000 sufferers in the three falls cities. The gas works were flooded and the city was in total darkness. The hotels used candles and lamps.

Sunday the river was falling steadily all day, three-quarters of an inch per hour. After 8 o'clock Saturday night if fell 22 inches to midnight Sanday night, and altogether about thirty-two inches from its highest point. No disasters are reported, and if the weather continues cold, clear and still no damage is expected beyond that aiready inflicted. Collections were taken up in all the city churches for the relief of sufferers and several thousand dollars were realized.

#### PREPARING FOR THE WORST. The Expected Inundation Along the Missis-

sippi River. MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 17.—Heavy rains have fallen through the Mississippi valley watershed during the past two days, soaking the country thoroughly, rendering roads impassable and filling the side streams so that an inundation of the valley is imminent. So far no damage has resulted, as the river below Cairo is still within its banks except in extremely low places, but the prospect ahead is discouraging. The incomplete state of the levees at various points south of here causes serious apprehension to threatened localities, and all are getting ready for the expected overflow. A large volume of water is pouring through from the Mississippi into the St. Francis basin, above here, but no accounts of injury are reported, except to the government works at these points.

Several large sections of mattress works have floated by here, and are supposed to have been swept away by the strong current. Since last evening the mercury has fallen fifty-two degress, and the sudden change to cold is expected to affect the flood favorably. is imminent. So far no damage has resulted, as the

flood favorably

Three Indiana Cities Suffer Heavily Half the Farmers Bankrupt. LOUISVILLE, February 19 .- The loss at Law

AT OTHER POINTS.

renceburg is estimated at \$700,000; at New Albany, \$1,000,000; at Jeffersonville, \$500,000. less than 20,000 people are victims of the flood in Indiana. These will have to be cared for six or eight weeks, of the flood in Indiana. These will have to be cared for six or eight weeks, as they can have no work till the factories are repaired. Over a dozen residences on the Ohio river bottom are gone within a distance of four miles of the city, and but two barns remain in a territory ten miles long and from one to two miles wide. Half the farmers in this district are utterly bankrupt.

Rescuing People in Boats.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., February 19 .- The water is way above low-water mark at Batavia. The work of rescuing people from submerged build work of rescuing people from submerged buildings with boats is going on. The lower tier of cells in the county jail is flooded. The track of the Athens branch of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad is under three feet of water. Trains are stopped on the main line. Men are working to prevent the railroad bridge at Corfu from being swept away. This whole section of the country seems to be in great peril from the floods. A severe snow storm prevails at Salamanca. The first of the cold wave is here.

Thousands Being Fed. NEW ALBANY, February 19 .- Some 12,000 persons are being fed here and in the suburbs. Helm is needed. On the river bottoms west of the city 350 families are homeless. The factories here will not be repaired under six weeks, during which time thousands of operatives will need

Succor.

The woods below New Albany are full of cottage houses, barns, haystacks and outhouses that floated from above. A farmer there stands guard with a gun to prevent the depredations of pirates.

AURORA, Ind., February 16 .- The water reached the post office, but the mails were not interfered with. A truss bridge on the Ohio & Mississippi three miles west of the town, was saved by great exertion. Many houses were swept away and stocks of goods to an immense amount have been

damaged or destroyed. Jeffersonville Covered with Water. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., February 16 .- Jeffersonville is almost covered with water, and all connection with New Albany by boat or rail is cut off.

Houses and barns were floating over the falls today. There is much sickness. Cash contributions for the sufferers yesterday amounted to \$2166 39. WABASH, Ia., February 19.—Much live stock and growing wheat have been destroyed by floods

in this section. The total damage the past ten days is \$100,000. Canada Troubled by High Waters. MONTREAL, February 19.—Several parts of Ontario are threatened with devastation by floods.

The Port Ryers milldam and the Walpole bridge AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Contributions to Aid the Homeless and Starving Thousands. WASHINGTON, February 18.—At a meeting of the American Association of the Red Cross last

evening, the floods in the Ohio valley were considevening, the floods in the Onio valley were considered, and the president reported that the associate charitres at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Rochester, etc., were already at work. It was decided that contributions in money should be received by the central committee through Secretaries Folger and Lincoln and Commissioner Loring, comprising the board of trustees, and distributed through the agents of the association, as heretofore.

Boston's contributions in aid of the sufferers from the Western floods amount to nearly \$11,000.

VISITING GREAT RRITAIN. Storms and Floods Raging Everywhere-Damage and Loss of Life.

LONDON, February 19 .- Terrible floods and storms are raging through the country. In Ireland the railways are being destroyed by the rising waters and travel is impeded. Considerable loss of life and property is reported.

It came, it saw, it conquered. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the people's remedy, 25 cents.

DROWNED AT THEIR WORK.

Seventy Miners Overwhelmed by Insinuating Waters.

Many Miles of Prairie in Illineis Transformed Into One Great Lake.

Flooded Shafts of a Coal Mine Cave in, With Terrible Results.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., February 17.-The city is filled with lamentation, some seventy persons having been overwheimed by the langslide and killed, a large number leaving families. The place where the accident occurred was in the northeast side of shaft No. 2 of the Wilmington Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company's mine. This company is one of four which forms the Wilmington Coal Association. Each company employs its own men, has its individual mines and transacts business privately, but all the coal mined is turned over to the association, which disposes of it, giving back to each company les proper pro-portion of the proceeds. The companies forming this association or pool are the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillon Coal Company, with three shafts; the Eureka Coal Company, with two shafts; the Wilmington Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, with two shafts, and the Wil-mington Star Coal Company of Coal City, with two shafts. The three first-mentioned companies are of Braidwood. These mines were the first to sink a shaft in this portion of the country sixteen years ago. The shaft in which the accident occurred has been working the past eight years, situated at Diamond, a little village about four miles south-west of Wilmington and two miles northwest of Braidwood. The country thereabout is level as a floor, with perhaps a slight inclination toward the nines. The sudden thaw and heavy rainfall have transformed the prairie into a lake, and for miles and miles about Diamond the water stands from six inches to three feet deep. With scarcely any warning there suddenly appeared an opening from the surface of the earth into the mine. The surface being covered with water, it took but a short time for that to permeate the entire mine, growning all who were unable to get out betore the rising water caught them. In opening this mine a shaft seventy-five feet deep was sunk into the earth. At right angles to this two main galleries were run, nearly parallel with the surface of the earth and about seventy-five feet below it. From these main galleries narrow spurs or gangways are dug out in various directions. These spurs rise and fall with the ledge of coal, sometimes rising to within twelve or filteen feet of the surface. It was at such a point, very near the top, that the break occurred. While lying on his back, picking away at the coal above, the earth must have fallen upon the doomed miner. Through the opening thus made the water poured in, filling one gangway after another, cutting of all escape to the central shaft. There was little time to give an alarm, for in less than an hour from the time the break occurred every avenue of escape was cut off, and every occupant of the mine must have been drowned. These galleries are low and narrow, and only by painfully slow crawling could the poor victims escape. No noise accompanied the rising of the water, and the first indication had of their danger by many of the dead was the chilling sensation of cold water trickling along the pathway in which they lay at work. There was an air shaft offering an additional avenue of escape, of which many availed themselves, but the water came in too rapidly to allow all to reach it. The mine was not considered especially dangerous, though a break had occurred once before at about the same place. There is no chance of rescue, but in order to reach the bodies of the dead, Mr. Fordyce, general manager, has gone to the scene with two steam pumps. It is said an effort will be made to reach the mine from shaft No. 1. There is not the remotest possibility of reaching any of the men alive. Only the drowned or suffocated remains from the surface of the earth into the mine. The surface being covered with water, it took but

### THE DEAD IN THE MINE.

In the Braidwood Mine-No Hope of Re-CHICAGO, February 17 .- Latest particulars from the scene of the Braidwood disaster say sixtyeight men and six boys lie dead in the mine, and it may be weeks before the bodies can be recovered. Forty-five of the miners leave families. Nothing whatever can be done to pump the mine out whatever can be done to pump the mine out, as water from all the surrounding country drains into it. The manager of the Wilmington Coal Company is on the grounds with the necessary pumping apparatus. All agree that the accident was unavoidable. The mine was timbered in a proper way, and during its entire history there has never been any attempt at econ-omy in anything that would tend to the safety of the workmen.

NEW YORK'S WAR COVERNOR.

Death of Edwin D. Morgan-He Passes Away Peacefully After a Long and Painful Ilness.

NEW YORK, February 19.-Ex-Governor Morgan died Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. His leath was not unexpected.

Edwin D. Morgan was born in Washington, Berkshire county, Mass., February 8, 1811. At the age of 15 he became a clerk in his uncle's wholesale grocery store in Hartford, Conn. In 1836 he, with two partners, opened a jobbing grocery house in New York. The next year he separated from the firm and hung out the sign "E. D. Morgan, grocer and commission merchant," at No. 63 Front street. He was successful in his undertaking, and did a large and profitable business. By the time he was 35 years of age he was a wealthy man, and retired from a personal supervision of the details of his large business.

The first political office ever held by Mr. Morgan was that of assistant alderman. He was elected by the Whig party, and was made president of the board.

by the Whig party, and was made president of the board.

Mr. Morgan was elected to the State Senate in 1850 and re-elected in 1852. In his first term the Whigs were in a majority, and Mr. Morgan was the recognized leader, and was elected president pro tem., an honor which was again conferred upon him in his second term, although the Senate was then in the hands of the Democrats.

In 1856 the national convention was held at Pittsburg, at which the Republican party was organized and built up on the ruins of the old Whig party. Mr. Morgan, who had held steadily and conscientiously to anti-slavery principles, was vice-president of the convention, and was made chairman of the first Republican National Committee.

In 1858 Mr. Morgan was put forward as the strongest candidate for governor the party could select. He accepted the nomination with some re-luctance and carried his State by a plurality, there being three candidates in the field. His administration was marked by unusual vigor and economy, and laid the foundation for a more signal triumph in 1860.

Governor Morgan took his seat in the United

in 1860.

Governor Morgan took his seat in the United States Senate in 1863, having been elected to succeed Preston King. At the expiration of his term, in 1869, he was a candidate for re-election, but the Albany lobbyists were too sharp for him, and, when he supposed that his success was assured, the caucus unexpectedly nominated Reuben E. Fenton. In 1876 he was the unsuccessful candidate of his party for Governor.

Mr. Morgan was nominated as secretary of the treasury by President Arthur in October, 1881. This nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate, but Mr. Morgan declined the portfolio. Governor Morgan was during the past thirty years more or less connected with the management of the Rensselaer & Saratoga. New York Central and Albany & Susquehanna railways, and of the Western Union Telegraph Company. At times his financial operations have been large, and have been always prudently conducted. He endowed with \$100,000 the Union Theological Seminary in New York, and also last year gave to Williams College a new dormitory building, of which the cost was to be \$100,000.

Married at Her Father's Funeral. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., February 19 .- The funeral

of Hon. William D. Gregory, late secretary of the Fairfield Agricultural Society, took place Wednes raineid Agricultural society, took place weanes-day afternoon at Wilton. At the same hour and in the same room his daughter, Miss Anna Greg-ory, was married to Mr. George Pike of South-port. Rev. Mr. Thompson of the Congregational church performed both ceremonies. The marriage was solemnized in accordance with the request of the deceased.

A New York Woman's Terrible Experience NEW YORK, February 19 .- Six men were ar rested at Flushing, L.I., Friday on a charge of robbing and grossly abusing Mrs. E. H. Hoffman of this city. She states that she went to flushing to visit a relative and employed a hack. BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE.

man named Christopher Slevin to drive her to her destination. Instead he took her to a saloon where she was induced to drink some drugged liquor, after which she was taken to a room where several men assauited her and stole her watch and chain, dlamond ear-rings and pocket-book and other articles. She says that she was detained in the room until 4 a. m., when she made her way to the depot and thence to this city. She is now quite ill from her terrible experience.

## A TRAIN DITCHED.

H. C. Guthrie of the Madison Square Theatre Company and Two Others Killed and Many Severely Injured.

CLEVELAND, February 16 .- Express train No on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad left here this morning at 8 o'clock with one engine, two baggage cars and four coaches. The train leftCrestline on time, at 10.40. A few minutes later, when one mile from Gallion, a broken rail threw the entire train, with the exception of the engine, from the track and piled the coaches in a ditch. Rev. D. I. Foust of Shelby was killed outright, as was H. C. Guthrie, an attache of the Madison Square Theatre Company, and an unknown man. Charles Frohman, manager of the Madison Square Theatre Company, escaped with a few bruises. Robert Cuddeil of Cleveland was badly crushed and died two hours after the accident. Conductor John Dakin was badly cut about the head. E. D. Hammer, news agent, received a broken arm and other injuries. E. E. Popleton of Cleveland was hurt on the arm and cut about the head. Six or eight others were badly hurt, and four persons who are known to be fatally injured, whose names cannot be ascertained, are at Gallion Hotel. The train was going at a rate of twenty miles an hour, and was running on a straight, shooth double track at the time of the accident. few minutes later, when one mile from Gallion, a

#### DESTROYED BY FLAMES.

Buildings at Bradford, Vt., Swept Away-

The Loss About \$100.000. BRADFORD, Vt., February 19 .- A fire broke out his morning about 2 o'clock in the pool room of Mr. Reitche, which was located in Perkin's building, and it spread rapidly, consuming the large hardware store of Winship & Co. on one side and thence to Dr. Jones' house. It also communicated in another direction with Hardy's large building and Hardy's small building, and before it was checked the residence of Dr. Fletcher and Mr. Charter Underwood were destroyed, together with the band hall.

The large building below to the control of the contro

Underwood were destroyed, together with the band hall.

The large building belonging to the estate of Mr. Hardy was occupied by Messrs. Farnham & Chamberlain, lawyers; Gaffield's book and news depot, A. Osborn, provisions; F. H. Everett, dentist; town liquor agency, A. H. Allen and Masonic Hall and by the post office. The Ladies' Library and the library of the scientific association were in this building.

The smaller Hardy building was occupied by C. H. Curtis, inillinery; J. E. Davis, saloon; Mills O. Barber, harness shop; the law offices of Messrs. Vickery and Hiland, and Crowell & Haich, tailors. The business buildings destroyed were located on the main street, and were of wood. Fifteen firms will sustain a loss estinated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, on which there is partial insurance. Reitche, who was the proprietor of the pool room where the fire broke out, had been there but a short time. Ex-Governor Farnham, whose law office is destroyed, is in Boston. A portion of his books and papers were saved.

#### SILVER-TINTED FLESH.

An Englishman Afflicted with Leprosy Landed at Lewes, Del.-His Peculiar

WILMINGTON, Del., February 19 .- A few days ago a well-dressed stranger came ashore at Lewes, Del., from a foregn vessel, and sought out a secluded boarding place. It was whispered that the stranger was a leper who had been put ashore. Extravagant stories caused such agitation that a special meeting of the Town Council was a special meeting of the Town Council was decided upon to consider ways and means to rid the community of the dangerous patient. Today he was found and questioned by a reporter. He admitted that he was a leper. He gave his name as James Atwald, and said he was an Englishman. He had been for ten years a resident of Havana, where the disease, the germs of which were latent in his system, developed itself. His impression was that he contracted the infirmity while at Madagascar, where he and others of the crew were forced to work side by side with a gang of natives, a number of whom were known to be diseased. Sometimes the colors his skin had assumed would blend until his flesh actually appeared to him almost as variegated as a garden in June. The horror of his situation became at one time almost unbearable, and he contemplated suicide. He studled his case, and having learned that exposure to cold weather was the only means by which its ravages could be nittplatted shedde. He studied his case, and having learned that exposure to cold weather was the only means by which its ravages could be mitigated, he determined to go to Canada and enter a hospital in Toronto. It was with this object that he obtained a berth on the English ship Formosa. But the captain suspected the nature of his aliment and told him he must leave the ship at Wilmington. N. C. He was, however, permitted to land at Lewes instead. Mr. Atwald during the interview displayed to the reporter the peculiarities of his disease. The mere rubbing of his hand created a fine bran-like dust. Across the palm the lines were streaked brightly so that in the rays of the sun they snone like a web-work of silver. This peculiarity in his fiesh had communicated to the crow-feet lines on his temples, and they, like the palms of his hands, perceptibly glistened. He lett Lewes today in obedience to the demand of the Town Council.

#### \$5000 FOR IMPROVING ITS HEALTH The Queer Bill a Physician Presents to the City of Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., February 19.—David Robinson, a physician, who prefixes "Rev." to his name, has filed with the city clerk a bill against the city has filed with the city clerk a bill against the city for \$5000, the account being itemized as follows: "To breaking up the ravages of diphtheria by showing that it consists of a few ounces of foreign matter in the blood, which can only escape through the pores, \$1500; to lowering the death rate of the city to the extent of 538 lives in two years, by means of circulars, letters, cards and tracts, showing what tever consists of, \$2000; to stopping ravages of small-pox by showing that 100 cases of it can be expelled from the blood in two or three hours by the vigorous action of the pores cases of it can be expelled from the blood in two or three hours by the vigorous action of the pores produced by hot tea, \$1500." Dr. Robinson inlorses on his bill the words: "I can prove in any sourt of justice that I have been the instrument of saving 1000 lives in this city." Robinson is noted for having written many eccentric commulications to the newspapers. It is thought that he has become insane. heations to the newsparse.

Among the letters written by Dr. Robinson is one announcing a joint stock company for the preservation of 400,000 lives a year, and another proposing a claim against the United States government for services rendered in President Garernment for services rendered in President Gar-field's case. Robinson having sent a remedy to the sick president's attendants with the result, as he asserts, ot prolonging the patient's life.

### A BROKEN TRYST.

A Young Girl Becomes a Raving Maniac When Her Lover Proves Untrue.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 19 .- Some weeks ago Miss Stella Martin of this county, despite the opposition of her parents, accepted the attentions of Junius Harrisburg, and agreed to marry him Knowing that the girl's parents would not consent to the marriage, the lovers agreed to elope. sent to the marriage, the lovers agreed to elope. It was planned that Miss Marth should come to this place, where she would be met by her lover at the depot, and the two were to leave on the train for Concord, where they were to be married. Tuesday was fixed upon as the time for the elopement. The young woman escaped in the night from her father's house and came to this city. Her lover, however, did not meet her. She stood at the depot from daybreak. As night came on, she realized that she had been duped, and when, a little later, a policeman came to suggest that she leave the depot, he found her a raving maniac. Her father, when he discovered her absence, traced her to this city. When he found the girl she did not recognize him. He carried her home.

IN COLLISION WITH A MONITOR. A New Steamer of the Old Dominion Line

Badly Damaged. RICHMOND, February 19. - The new steamer Wyandotte of the Old Dominion line left today for New York with her port side stove in and her bent bow held up out of the water by heavily load ang aft. While here it was kept quiet, but the truth seems to be that last night she ran point blank on to the bow of the heavy United States monitor Ajax, which, with others, is lying below City Point. Telegraphic communication with that point is temporarily cut off, but the Dominion Company's officers here display great anxiety for fear the government vessel was badly damaged.

"ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bedbugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

TO OUR READERS

ments in this paper, please do us the favor to mention that you saw the same in THE

## CAREY TURNS INFORMER

He Causes a Great Sensation in Dublin.

Making a Complete Confession as to the Phenix Park Assassinations.

Intense Excitement in the City-Expected Attempt at Rescue.

DUBLIN, February 17.—The conspiracy trial was resumed this morning. James Carey was the first witness put on the stand. No incident of this trial has caused so great a sensation as that of James Carey turning informer. Holding an official position, he was regarded by the secret soclety as a safe man when sworn in as a member, and was trusted with all the plans and orders of the league. He is making a clean breast about the Phoenix Park murders, and promises to tell the court all

The exclusion of the public from the examination has excited a great deal of comment. Only police officials, detectives and newspaper men are allowed to be in court. Outside the Jail

great crowds are gathered.

James Carey's story will, it is said, complete the evidence for the crown, and all the prisoners will be committed for trial without further pro-

Carey testified that Thomas Brennan, the secretary of the Assassination League, and James O'Connor were members of the Fenian directory. He (Carey) was introduced at the Angel Hotel to P. J. Sheriaan, who was disguised as a priest, and going under the assumed name of Father Murphy, who said he was watching Forster. In furth conversation Sheridan told the witness that weapons would be sent from England. James Mullett, chairman of the Dublin branch of the league, and Walsh doomed Earl Cowper and Mr.

Forster to death.

Carey further testified that Frank Byrnes' wife brought over from London a quantity of weapons. She supplied them with knives, revolvers and Winchester rifles. Last March their arrangements to assassinate Forster, twice falled through the wrong steady being given.

Winchester rifles. Last March their arrangements to assassinate Forster, twice failed through the wrong signals being given.

Carey further deposed that he was treasurer of the Fenian organization up to 1879. He hired a house for the society, in which court martials were held, and in which informers were tried. In 1880 James Waish came from England and amounced his intention of making a history, He at once formed a society of Irish Invincibles and swore Carey in to obey orders. The penalty of disobeying or turning informer was death. The object of the Invincibles was to remove all tyrants in the country. Chief Secretary Forster was to be murdered first, next Earl Cowper, the then lord-lieutenant, and lastly Secretary Burke.

Carey said the members of the Invincible Society constantly got money from the Land League After failing to kill Forster the Invincibles turned their attention to Mr. Burke and Clifford Lloyd.

Carey then described the park murders. He himself announced the approach of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke, and called out: "Mind, be sure of the man in gray."

Witness saw Kelly, Brady, Delaney and Caffrey closing on their victims. Brady struck Burke with a knife. As soon as he saw this he Carey) fled from the seene.

At this point the court adjourned to Monday.

At this point the court adjourned to Monday .. . COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

More Prisoners Offer to Turn Informers, but Are Not Given an Opportunity-Intense Excitement in the City-Expected

Attempt at Rescue. DUBLIN, February 19. - The court opened punctually today, and twenty-two prisoners were placed in the dock. Counsel for Tim Kelley began to cross-examine James Carey, the informer, whose evidence on Saturday created such a sensa tion in this city and London. When Carey took his place at the witness table he was loudly hissed. Nothing of any importance was elicited

Carey, in replying to McCane, counsel for Joe Brady, said he was chairman of the association when a resolution was adopted condemning the murder. Although he had resigned his official

murder. Although he had resigned his official position with the Invincibles, he was still a passive member of the order. Carey declared himself to be a sincere Fenian, but said he was not a member of the Supreme Council. The object of the Fenians was to bring about the separation of England from Ireland.

Carey went on to say that he had nothing to do with ordering Lord Cavendish's assassimation, and was astonished when he heard of it. After they read in the Freeman's Journal that all the officials were to be transferred from the Castle it was resolved to murder Burke.

were to be transferred from the Castle it was resolved to nurder Burke.

While Carey was signing his depositions James Curley shouted out in an excited manner, "Don't put town councillor after your name." At this sally all of the prisoners laughed, but Carey took no notice of them, and quietly affixed his signature to the papers. As Carey was leaving the court by the crown exit, another one of the prisoners called out: "Don't go that way. Leave us a lock of your hair." The next witness was Joseph Neill, who identified Fitz-Harris, alias "Skin-the-Goat," as having driven the cab in the park at the soene of the murder.

Witness Gadden fully identified Thomas McCaffrey as being on the car after the murders were committed.

committed.
The crown closed its case today, and before The crown closed its case today, and before doing so accepted Joe Smith as informer.

This man is expected to give evidence which will open up a new phase of investigation.

Patrick Whelan was fully committed for trial on a charge of treason-felony. Ball was accepted.

Mr. Murphy, the prosecutor for the crown, in addressing the court, said he regretted being compelled to accept evidence from instigators of crime and men who were really as guilty as those who stood in the dock, but it was necessary in order to expose the hideous secrets of a murder-

crime and men who were really as guilty as those who stood in the dock, but it was necessary in order to expose the hideous secrets of a murder-ous organization and bring its leaders to justice.

The government, he said, would lose no opportunity of theoroughly breaking up the treasonable societies which existed in the country.

Two more of the prisoners have offered to turn Queen's evidence, but the crown prosecutor has refused to accept them at present. All the prisoners, except Joe Smith, were committed for trial on a charge of conspiring to commit the murder.

The actual assassins were indicted on the capital charge. The court adjourned until tomorrow, when the formal reading of the deposition will take place, and the committal of the prisoners finished.

At the close of the proceeding in court some of the prisoners seemed inclined to create a disturbance, but the police were promptly at the dock and there was only a slight murmuring. The court was not crowded, on account of the recent order

and there was only a slight murmuring. The court was not crowded, on account of the recent order to admit only a certain number of persons.

Threats have been made to shoot Carey, but he is closely watched by the police. Carey's treachery is the one topic among the prisoners and the officers of the league.

The police, it is reported, have received warning of an attempted rescue tomorrow, but every precaution will be taken to avert any such act.

LONDON, February 19 .- It is supposed tha 'number one." the mysterious individual referred the past forty-eight hours, and is now hiding in the city. The Metropoiitan police have orders to co-operate with the city police in scouring for the fugitive. A number of warrants are ready at Scotland Yard for the arrest of suspects from Ireland.

LONDON, February 19.—The correspondent of the Times at Dublin says there is little doubt that the authorities will be able to connect the conspir acy with Ribandism as well as with Fenianism.

DUBLIN, February 19.—John Dwyer, one of the men charged with conspiracy to murder government officials, is dying of phthisis in the prison hospital. A Woman This Time.

LONDON, February 18 .- A woman named Byrne was arrested here today, charged with complicity in the Dublin conspiracy. A London Times Opinion.

LONDON, February 19.—The Times, in a leading article, says that the suspicions raised by the evidence given by Carey on Saturday can only be allayed by a thorough disclosure of the accounts of the Land League, subject to an independent audit. Until this is done, the league will be under suspiction of maintaining secret relations with criminal conspiracies of the foulest type. The Times asks what is to be thought of the offer of Mr. Parnell to place the influence of Davitt, Egan, Sheridan and Boyton at the disposal of the government for the restoration of order in Ireland? or of the statesmanship which, in spite of the warnings of those best acquainted with Ireland, leaped at Parnell's conditions for peace?

BREAKING UP THE LEAGUE. Latest Move of the Government-Nation-

alists Coming to America.

DUBLIN, February 19 .- It is rumored that the government will adopt measures to suppress the National League throughout Ireland. The police are already actively engaged in making arrests and dispersing meetings of leagues. A number of leading Nationalists are going to America for the purpose of collecting funds to defend the conspirators now on trial.

#### SANE MEN SHUT UP.

How Jealous Husbands Are Disposed of at Ward's Island-Food Unfit for Hogs-

Unhealthy Pens for Human Beings. NEW YORK, February 19 .- Extremely serious charges against the management of the insane wards of the Ward's Island Insane Asylum were made last evening at Turn Hall by Dr. Randolph. institution. He describes it as an excellent place for curing jealous husbands of some of their idiosyncracies, for they are detained during the pleasure of their wives, and on the mere assertion pleasure of their wives, and on the mere assertion of these ladies their expressions of jealousy are set down by the physicians as described symptoms of insanty. It is never presumed by these virtuous physicians that there might be a real cause for the jealousy. It is invariably and gallantly regarded as an insane delusion. The lecturer described the food as almost unfit for members of the boorest kingdom, and said that sometimes most of it was returned to the slop-buckets. The stench, bad ventilation and crowding of certain wards were calculated to create disease, and drive same men cray, and this sad result was not infrequent from those causes. Sane men were often put in the chronic and violent wards to prevent them from making revelations about the true condition of the institution to visitors.

#### FOREIGN NEW'S.

MOVING ON THE HOUSE.

Bradlaugh's Great Demonstration in London-Followed by Thousands, He Enters the Commons and Takes a Scat. LONDON, February 15.-Charles Bradlaugh, at the head of a great concourse of people, left Tra-

falgar square for the House of Commons today. There were over 25,000 men in the crowd. The procession formed near the Nelson monument, got into line, and then marched in straggling columns along Whitehall to Westminster. The crowd was orderly, and there was no interference from the police. Many of the sections of the crowd sang labor songs, a few were excitedly declaiming, while the larger part of the men tramped steadily along, silent, but evidently in earnest. Mr. Bradlaugh's purpose was to present himself, surrounded by his host, at the door of the House, and then again demand admission as a representative of the people.

Charles Bradlaugh's arrival at the House of Commons was the signal for great cheering from the host that followed him. He drove up to the front in a palace car in triumph, and as he entered the members' jobby he was again loudly cheered. Mrs. Besant and the Misses Bradlaugh were present in the great hall. There was a fever of excitement. A detachment of militiary from the Horse Guards had been ordered to be in readiness to move at any moment.

Mr. Bradlaugh entered the House and took his procession formed near the Nelson monument, got

move at any moment.

Mr. Bradlaugh entered the House and took his place inmediately under the gallery. When the House assembled the speaker read Mr. Bradlaugh's letter asking leave to state his grounds for claiming his sent. The letter was read without any interruption.

At the close of the reading of Mr. Bradlaugh's

letter by the speaker, the government announced officially that it was the intention of the ministers to propose the affirmation bill. Amid cries of "Oh! Oh!" Mr. Bradlaugh said he Anna cries of "On!" Mr. Bradlaugh said he would postpone any further action until this bill had been discussed. Mr. Bradlaugh and his friends then left the House, and the announcement of the proposed action of the government was made to the people outside, when the crowd quietly dispersed, and the Bradlaugh demonstration, without further incident, came to an end.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Seventy-five Natives of Mozambique Killed in a Fight with Portuguese Troops-

Other Matters. LISBON, February 16.—The French steamer Elasie was attempting to obtain native laborers at Franco-Portuguese convention, when the natives made an armed resistance, and the Portuguese troops were compelled to intervene. Seventy-five natives were killed.

Peril of the Present Situation in Egypt. London, February 14.-It is reported that in a despatch from Lord Dufferin to Earl Granville the former states that it will be impossible to withformer states that it will be impossible to withdraw the British troops from Egypt for a long time. The recent successes of the talse prophet in the Soudan, and the revolt which has just broken out in the province of Dongola in upper Nubia indicate that the Khedive's government will be compelled to strain every nerve to maintain its rule. Without the physical and moral aid of the English forces now in Egypt the feeble rule of Khedive Tewfik would be overthrown in a day. It is feared that the peril of the present situation in Egypt may necessitate a reinforcement of the English army of occupation now in that country.

A New Ministry for France, with M. Jules Ferry at the Head. Paris, February 18 .-- The organization of the new French ministry is as follows: M. Jules Ferry, minister of foreign affairs; M. Martin Fenillee, minister of the interior; M. Waldeck Rousseau, minister of justice; M. Tirad, minister of finance; M. Thebaudin, minister of war; M. Reynal, minister of public works; M. Cochery, minister of posts and telegraphs.

CAIRO, February 18.—Thirteen Bedouins charged with the murder of Professor Palmer, Captain Gill and Lieutenant Charrington have been sentenced. Five will suffer the death penalty and the others various terms of im-

prisonment. Five other Bedouins will probably be sentenced to death when they are brought in. Fourteen Lives Lost LONDON, February 14 .- Two fishing smacks have been lost at Yarmouth and their crews, num-

bering fourteen persons, were drowned. A \$2,000,000 FAILURE. The Great Iron House of J. Vayer & Son

of Chicago Succumbs. CHICAGO, February 17.—The business world was startled this afternoon by the reported failure of the great iron house of J. Vayer & Sons. The first public notice of the collapse given was when late too the Union National Bank threw out \$15,000 their paper. The general estimate of the liabilit places them at \$2,000,000, which makes the fi ure the heaviest this city has known for years.

Remarkable Case of Transfusion of Blood. NEW YORK, February 17 .- A remarkable case of transfusion of blood occurred here today. of transfusion of blood occurred here today. Last night Mr. F. Deo Oheburg, a Swede, 30 years old, went to the Hotel St. Andre in Eleventh street, and when he retired blew out the gas. The hotel people found him in the morning nearly dead, but physicians were summoned who took from the arm of a healthy negro man enough blood to revive the almost asphyxlated Swede. The remarkable feature of the case is that the patient has since found ure of the case is that the patient has since failed to recognize his wife and child, and that he calls the negro his brother.

A Child Killed by New Rum. BEDFORD, February 19 .- A three-year old child of Mary Donnelly died Thursday from old child of Mary Donnelly died Thursday from taking a half teacup of new rum. Joanna Sulli-van, grandmother of the child, is suspected of ad-ministering it, and is under arrest. The family claims that the child took the liquor from the table and drank it while alone in the room.

Steinitz' Wonderful Powers. NEW YORK, February 17.—Herr Steinitz, the Austrian champion, tonight played four simultaneous games of chess at the rooms of the Manhattan Club, his opponents being Eugene Delmar, William H. De Visser, John W. Baird and D. Graham Baird, and won all except that with Delmar. A Calf With a Leg on the Back of Its Head.

R. R. Phillips of Lincoln county, Miss., owns a calf that has a perfectly shaped leg growing from the back of its head. This extra leg has a foot and a hoof, and the calf is in good condition. Vital Statistics in New York and London New York, February 17.—There were in New York City last week 538 births and 628 deaths; in London, Eng., 3371 births and 1874 deaths.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYTUP, for feverishness

RERDELL'S STRAIGHT STORY

Brady's 33 Per Cent. Recorded on Dorsey's Books.

His Heated Conversation and Correspondence With ex-Senator Dorsev.

The Latter's Plea for Mercy for the Family's Sake.

WASHINGTON, February 15 .- The monotony of the Star route trial this morning was relieved, shortly after the court opened, by M. C. Rerdeil, ing to withdraw his plea of not guilty and plead "guilty." There was a sensation in the court as Rerdell proceeded to read a statement giving his reasons for doing so. He then went on the stand, and under oath made a confession of the whole conspiracy. He said the bids of the combination were prepared in Senator Dorsey's house and under his instructions, and frequently in his presence. He made a trip out West at Senator Dor ence. He made a trip out West at Senator Dorsey's suggestion, and while there he prepared petitions to be circulated for increased service on the Tongue river route. Dorsey paid all expenses. The witness gave a detailed account of how petitions of several routes were got up and the part each had in increases and expeditions. The witness further testified that while he was in jail at the close of the last trial his desk was opened and convergence between himself and Senator.

at the close of the last trial his desk was opened and correspondence between himself and Senator Dorsey was taken out. No one but hinself and Dorsey had keys to the desk.

Rerdell, continuing, dentified a memorandum, written on United States Senate paper, which he explained was a sort of account kept by Senator Dorsey. These items appeared: S. W. D., \$10,000; Peck, \$10,000; William Smith, \$13,000; Samuel Jones, \$600. The witness said William Smith stood for Brady, and that Samuel Jones also stood for Brady. This explanation created a sensation.

as snoot of Brady. This explanation created a sensation.

Proceeding, the witness said he was with Dorsey when he drew a large sum of money from the bank and went to Brady's room in the Post Office Department, and when Brady came out he called attention to a stub check book and said: "There you will find the amount which I told you to charge to William Snith."

At almost every step the defence objected, but Rerdell was allowed to proceed. Without concluding his testimony the court adjourned until Monday.

Rerdell's Heated Conversation and Corre

spondence with Ex-Senator Borsey. WASHINGTON, February 19 .- The twelfth week of the Star route trial opened today with Rerdell on the stand. He continued his confession of the on the stand. He continued his confession of the Star route conspiracy. The witness, after correcting his printed evidence in some material points, detailed a conversation he overheard between S. W. Dorsey and A. W. Mcore, at the house of the former in this city, in the spring of 1878. The conversation had reference to mail lettings in California and Oregon. A tabular statement, the witness said, was produced, with the numbers of the routes and the percentage, and one column was marked "T. J. B., percentage 33½ per cent.

The witness then said he went to New York after the books containing this statement at the request of Postmaster-General James, and when he met Senator Dorsey there he was called a traitor. The senator was very excited, and the witness said he, too, went off in a huff, and proceeding to Mr. Dorsey's office took a book. He went to Jersey City and telegraphed Senator Dorsey as follows:

"The affidavit story is a lie. Confidence between us is gone. I resign my position, and will turn everything over to any one you designate." The following was erased: "To this moment I have been faithful to every trust."

In reply to this witness received two telegrams while on the train returning to Washington.

After his return to this city witness said he received a letter from Senator Dorsey recalling the interview at the Albemarle Hotel in New York, in which letter Senator Dorsey pleaded for the "sake of my wife and children, the sacred relations that exist between us, to do nothing," and "for God's sake take no step; not until you hear from me."

Later the witness had an interview with Senator Dorsey here, and he promised Mr. Dorsey that he would make an affidavit retracting his Medveagh-James affidavit. This he did, and the affidavit was taken to the President by Colonel Ingersoll, Senator Dorsey and the witness. Star route conspiracy. The witness, after

DITCHED BY A BROKEN RAIL

Iwo Persons Killed and Twenty Injured in a Railroad Accident in Michigan-Several

New Englanders in the List. CHICAGO, February 19 .- Passenger train No , bound west on the Grand Trunk line, struck a broken rail Thursday a mile east of Flint, Mich., ditching three coaches and one Pullman car. The engine, mail and baggage cars passed safely. The engineer, with great presence of mind, stopped the engine immediately, got pails of water and stopped a fire that had broken out in one coach, thus with great presence of mind, stopped the engine immediately, got paths of water and stopped a fire that had broken out in one coach, thus saving many lives. Mrs. Huidah L. Seaman, aged 74. was killed instantly. She resided at St. Vincent, Ontario, and was going to Nebraska. Her daughter. Mrs. Hill, is infured badly and became insane. Thomas Lindsay, injured fatally in the chest, jumped from the cars and was thrown under the trucks, William Magnes of Waterloo was slightly injured in the head; Mrs. Chester Miller of St. Albans, Vt., had her nose broken and was otherwise badly injured. Among the others injured were John Miller of Ontario, Mrs. Maria McMurray of Iowa, in the shoulder and head; Mrs. Clock of Oguensburg, in the back and neck; Z. M. Curtis of Bloomington, Ill, in the leg; D. Sheehan of New York; G. H. Bowman of Oneida county, N. Y, in the head; align the back; A. Wright of Toronto, in the head; Mrs. T. H. Johnson of Ogdensburg, in the spine and back; Mrs. W. B. Litch of Ryegate, Vt., in the head; Miss Sophia Hand of Bay City, Mich., in the back; H. R. Waterman and wife of Milwaukee, bruised.

wankee, bruised. ADRIAN NORTH'S FORTUNE.

About \$1,000,000 Waiting for the Lucky Gambler's Missing Heirs. NEW YORK, February 19 .- A few days ago THE GLOBE published a sketch of Adrian North, a professional gambler, who died in Memphis last week, and who was a member of a well-known Connecticut family. Who North's heirs are is not known, for an advertisement appears in a New York newspaper, this morning, as follows: INFORMATION WANTED by the undersigned, of the fiving heirs or next of kin of Ezekiel North, for-merly of Goshen, tonu, or of his son, Darius North, of Great Barrington, Mass., and Goshen, Conn. Pa-pers please copy. C. G. YOUNG, 42 Courtlandt street, New York.

At 42 Courtlandt street, New York.
At 42 Courtlandt street, it was said that
Ezekiel, who is dead, was a cousin of Adrian
North, and that no one knows whether Darius is
is alive or not, as he disappeared some time ago.
Adrian North left about a milhon dollars.

The New Voyage of Life.

shown in the engraving accompanying the advertisement of Rev. T. P. Childs in this number of THE tisement of Rev. T. P. Childs in this number of The Globe. Truly our present civilization battles with diseases from the cradle to the grave. Unseen dangers surround us on every side; a slight cold or cough neglected may bring us untold miseries: Catarrh. Bronchitis, Consumption, with Death in the near future.

To many it will be a matter of surprise that CATARRH is very frequently mistaken for Consumption, the symptoms in each being much alike, especially in the earlier stages. No one who recognizes in his own system, or who has friends or relatives with any of the symptoms so accurately described, should fail to send a statement of the case to Mr. Childs. There may be hope even in very desperate cases.

very desperate cases. A Cute Hunter.

(Utica Observer.) (Utica Observer.)

A novel plan adopted by an illiterate hunter to evade the \$25 penalty of the wise law makers for hunting rabbits with a ferret has recently come to light. Riley Whipple has a tame rat which is sent into a rabbit burrow with a string attached to its caudle appendage. The rabbit, frightened from his retreat, falls an easy prey to the hunter's dog, while Riley coolly pulls out his substitute for the untawful ferret and places it in his cage ready for the next rabbit victim.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, premature old age, loss of memory, and kindred symptoms, should send three stamps for Part VII. of pamphlets issued by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

TO OUR READERS.

When you answer any of the advertisements in this paper, piease do us the favor to mention that you saw the same in THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE

## SUGAR REPTS AND SUGAR MAKING.

Beet Sugar as Easily Made as Maple Sugar and More Cheaply-Beet Juice Makes a Stronger Vinegar Than Apple Juice-Facts for Thinking Farmers. (Written for the Weekly Globe.)

The following is the pro forma account of ten acres of sugar beets. Interest and taxes on land..... Ploughing twice.
Applying fertilizer broadcast.....
Harrowing. Harrowing.
Seed, and manuring same...
Planting and hoeing, 43 days' labor in May..
Cultivating, bunching and singling, 90 days, June. Cultivating and hoeing, 40 days, August.... Harvesting, 99 days, October... Man and team 36 days.

Deptetion of the Soil. 1100 pounds nitrogen, 5 cents, is \$55. One-half is......\$27 50 2400 pounds potash, 3 cents, is.. 72 00 700 pounds phosphoric acid, 3½ cents, is......24 50

Beets require less than one-half the nitrogen to be applied as compared with what the crop con-tains. Manual labor is reckoned at \$1 per day; horse labor, seventy-cents per day. Fertilization is charged with what the crop takes from the soil: 
 Beets cost per bushel
 \$0.05½

 Beets cost per ton
 1 81

 Labor costs per acre
 27 20

 Fertilizer costs per acre
 12 40

The cost of erecting a factory, with the requisite machinery to work up 1000 bushels sugar beets per day will not yary much from the following figures, depending somewhat as to locality. 

romace truck and track.
Evaporator, etc.
Stingencies This factory would be in operation from Novemoer to March—four months, or 100 working days—and would consume in this time 3000 tons, or 100,000 bushels of sugar beets, and produce 480,000 pounds of sugar, to do which would require the labor of eight men and boys.

Cost of 3000 tons beets at 67

cents per pound. STE, Ste
The residuum of molasses and beet pulp will
more than pay the interest and depreciation and
6 per cent. in addition on the capital invested.
The difference between the cost of the sugar and its market value is so much additional profit. If water-power is used it will save some expense for match-power is used it will save some expense for machinery, as well as a portion of the expense for fuel. The above is all that is requisite to make raw sugar, which is in quick demand at the sugar refineries already established. It is no more difficult to boil down beet fuice than it is maple san to make sugar; and beet fuice treated the same as apple juice for making vinegar, will make a superior article of vinegar to that made from apples.

Andrew H. Ward.

THE HORSE. .

#### How to Save the Driving and Working Horse.

Not a few have learned that by putting the weight suddenly upon a small, round stone, or upon the edge of a plank on a sidewalk out of repair, lameness may follow that will eling to the person through life. Many horses are lamed in like manner from being recklessly driven where cobblestones are in the path, a step upon one of these, when the horse is moving a load or going at a rapid gait, being quite likely to strain the joint within the foot, or produce a like effect in some part of the limb. It is a wonder that so many horses go through life retaining a fair degree of soundness in body and limb to the last, when we consider the violent strains put upon them, the overheating, and exposures to in-clement weather at the same time. Neglect of the feet, permitting horses to be driven on ice at this season of the year without having the shoes sharpened, is the source of many a violent strain to joints, tendons and muscles. Whether sharp or smooth shod the driver can, if he will, always choose his ground. An ingenious, considerate driver, by looking a little ahead, may give his horse the most favorable footing, and at the same time keep his wheels out of ruts. It shows a great want of tact and judgment in men upon the road when all follow the one beaten track, each one doing all he can to plough the rut track, each one doing all he can to plough the rut deeper. If a halt is made, that the team may have a brief rest and regain wind, a prudent man will see that the team is brought to a stop on a descending grade, if he can avail himself of this advantage, as, if heavily loaded, the start causes unnecessary strain upon any other ground. In an uneven country, whether a team is heavily loaded or not, Great Care is Required,

both in ascending and descending hills. A man may be in a measure pardoned for driving his feam checked up on level ground, provided he oc-easionally loose the checks to give relief; but no ceasionally loose the checks to give relief; but no one is excusable for driving up hill, whether loaded or not, without loosening the check-rein. It will always be observed that a horse, while pulling at a load, unless he has a high, slanting shoulder, and has always done his work with head checked up, will extend his nose, placing the air passages in a nearly a direct line as possible, as in that position his breathing, an important factor in his strength and endurance, is facilitated, while with head checked up the air passages are thrown into sharp curves, and free breathing rendered impossible. This is especially the case in ascending a hill. Horse owners seldom reflect that the horse formed for going up hill easily to himself may have a very faulty formation for going down hill, and that in performing the latter act he is quite open to injury, unless great care be observed. Thus a horse with a heavy hindquarter and loin, with wide hock and hind leg, may have this associated with a thick, upright shoulder and wide breast. This formation will enable the animal to ascend the hill quite easily; but that formation best calculated to stand the down-hill travel, namely, a high, slanting shoulder, being absent, such a horse is liable to injury in the shoulder and fore legs, unless driven down hill with great moderation. Such horses, if driven down hill upon a too, are liable to injury in the should Never be Ascended

Should Never be Ascended

without one or two stops being made, the strain upon the tugs taken off, if the load is heavy, by a block to the wheel, or, what is better, whether the block to the wheel, or, what is better, whether the load is heavy or not, turning the team and wagon diagonally across the road, which will render a start comparatively easy. Any one who has not tried this mode of refreshing a hard-working team while upon the road would be surprised at the invigorating effect of allowing a horse to eat a quart of oats during a stop of eight or ten minutes without unhitching, the head being released frem the strain of the check-rein in the meantime. A few minutes' access to grass, with the head at liberty, has a like effect. No sensible driver, let the wagon be ever so light, will keep his team upon a steady trot for a long distance, no moderation of gait being allowed. An occasional short distance upon a walk gives opportunity for regaining breath, and enables the horse to resume the trot without undue tax upon muscle and wind. Discerning drivers say of some horses that they have no judgment; they will go till they drop, and have no judgment; they will go till they drop, and to be saved from being early stiffened and blem ished, must be restrained and favored whenever put upon the road. Such horses should be held in the light of a luxury, that their spirited bearing and going qualities may stay to a good old age. Horses of this class generally have good material in them—material that will wear well if not unduly abused. But in reckless hands these high-mettled travellers, selling, when fresh from the country was the hypotresis and stay of the second stay.

### SPRING WORK.

#### The Vegetable Garden.

The vegetable garden for a large family should be formed so that most of the work can be done with a horse and cultivator, or, if desired, for some of the crops, a hand cultivator employed. Consequently the planting should be almost entirely in rows; and in order to have as little waste land as possible at the end of the rows, where the turning is done, gardens of only half an acre to an acre in extent should be of an oblong form, allow-ing long rows to be made. The family garden, for convenience, must be situated at no great distance from the kitchen, therefore one cannot have a wide range of choice for a site. nor will there ordinarily be very much difference in the character of the soil of the different parts. The market gardener who cultivates a number of seres can usually adapt his various crops to the particular kinds of soil most suitable for them, and this is a matter of considerable and often se rious importance, where large areas are culti-vated, but in the limited space of a family garden is almost insignificant, if the soil is properly man-aged and tilied. For successful results in vege-table growing there are ordinarily five points of primary and essential importance demanding atten-tion; these are drainage, manuring, preparation

of soil, character of seed and tillage. The importance of drainage is not always understood, or perceived, and we know that we shall do some of our readers a valuable service by calling attention to this subject. One who has never practiced underdraining cannot fully understand its value, nor be aware of the necessity for this work that exists in many cultivated lands. Rolling lands with gravelly subsoil may usually be depended upon for good crops without artificial drainage, but, if the subsoil is day, drainage is nearly always required. There is but little flat-lying ground but what is benefited by underdraining, and, what may seem strange to some, is that hillsides as frequently as level ground required drainage; this is particularly true of foot-hills, where the water comes to the surface that has filtered through from some distance above. The good gardener will always be vigilant.

In Securing an Ample Stock of Manure,

and preparing it in the best possible way for use. First in value is that produced in the stables and cattle sheds, and this is to be supplemented as needed with wood ashes, superphosphate, guano, soot and other materials. Much of the skill of gardening lies in knowing what manure and how much of it to apply to a particular piece of ground for a particular crop; and in each case this must of necessity be the personal knowledge and judgment of the gardener; only in a general sense can it be said that some special manures are adapted to special crops. The preparation of soil, such as deep tillage for most crops, the avoidance of stirring it when it is wet and heavy, and cultivating and raking it until it is fine and mellow, is worthy of most careful attention. The character of the seed employed for the garden is so important that we usually see much interest and often no little anxiety manifested in regard to it, but, strangely enough, often the lack of judgment in procuring a supply is as great as the anxiety. It is doubtful it seed of any kind is better with age, notwithstanding we are sometimes gravely informed so in regard to certain kinds; it is true some seeds will retain their vitality much longer than others, and some kinds may produce satisfactory crops even when several years old, but we need have no fear of the freshest seed having too much vigor, or of germinating too promptly. To postpone the purchase of seeds to the last moment when they are wanted, and then to hasten for them to the nearest shop where they may be procured is not a safe proceeding. If purchased some time ahead they may be tested and faeir quality learned. It is not wise to save a few zents or some small sum by purchasing of an irresponsible party when you can procure the seeds from those in whom you properly have confidence, for the reason that in previous dealings they have proved themselves reliable, and who have to sustain a reputation ganned by long and honorable courses. The tillage of crops makes efflicient all previous operations upon them, and these are lost, partially or wh First in value is that produced in the stables and cattle sheds, and this is to be supplemented as Not for the Purpose of Bestroying Weeds,

and only a poor cultivator will allow weeds in a growing crop. By stirring the soil we admit air to growing crop. By stirring the soil we admit air to it, warming it and favoring the chemical changes therein that are necessary for the crop's welfare, and by this operation the passage of water both downwards and upwards is facilitated. Stirring the soil, either with the hoe or the cultivator, is most beneficial in dry weather; in a wet time it should be deferred. We have now to notice five other points that, in a sense, are of secondary importance, but which are operations so essential to good gardening as to endanger the crop to the extent of their misperformance. These are, the supply of water, the kind of seed, the quantity of seed, the time of sowing or planting and the manner of planting. There are few localities where one can trust wholly to the clouds for a direct supply of water for the garden. This is true in relation to some crops more than to others, and to the early stages of growth, rather than to the later, and we are obliged to supplement the rainfall with the use of the watering-pot, the garden hose, or by a regular system of artificial irrigation. Let the provision of water, then, be ample, by whatever means it can be best accomplished. The kind of variety of seed employed, provided it is an ordinarily good one, is often of less importance than the manner or thoroughness of cultivating. Still, to have a regular supply of vegetables for the table, we need to select varieties with discrimination in regard to their time of arriving at perfection, and for their highest value we must have reit, warming it and favoring the chemical changes tion in regard to their time of arriving at perfection, and for their highest value we must have regard to their quality. On this point we can become well informed only by experience; next to this, we must trust those we regard as safe additional times and the safe are the safe and the safe

It is Best to Seed Liberally.

for it is an easy matter to destroy the plants not needed; but if the rows are not full of plants, for lack of seed, we have all the labor to perform for lack of seed, we have all the labor to perform for a part of a crop. The time of sowing or planting for the different crops of the garden is a subject of which it is necessary always to be mindful. Some, like the onlon, require to be put in early, in order that they may have the benefit of the cool and moist weather of spring to make their best growth; some, like lettuce and radish, are most prized very early in the spring; and others require the seed sown early in order to obtain plants that may be set in the open ground at the first opportunity after the frosts have passed, such as tomatoes, early cabbage and cauliflower, and many others; then, again, a succession has to be kept up, and repeated sowings made of some kinds of seeds. To bring about these different results we must give attention to hotbeds, cold-frames, propagating pits, hand-glasses, shelters, and other suitable appliances, and the good gardener in the norre feature sagsams of the year will results we must give attention to includes, conframes, propagating pits, hand-glasses, shelters, and other suitable appliances, and the good gardener, in the more leisure seasons of the year, will attend to the repair of all these articles, and have them ready for use when needed. Lastly, the manner of planting of different crops may greatly affect the result. A plant, like the onion, that shades but little s ground, and whose roots do not extend far, and which requires the soil to be rich and well prepared, we cannot afford to plant at wide distances, merely for ease of cultivating. If a crop like this covers a large area we must procure tools that will work in narrow rows, for a horse if properly trained will walk in a width of twenty inches, but for small-sized areas we can depend upon hand cultivators which are now made in great perfection, and will allow us to plant as close as fifteen inches, or even closer. The depth that seeds of different kinds are sown is important, small seeds and those that germinate feebly needing to be placed at a shallower depth than those more vigorous; the character of the soil than those more vigorous; the character of the soil and the season of the year should also be considered in this connection. It the soil is inclined to be heavy and there is danger of the surface baking or forming a crust, some fine seeds may need to be covered with sand.—[Vick.

Seasonable Hints.

Paris green is successfully used to destroy the steel blue beetles that eat grape bids early in spring. They are often very destructive on sandy soil. Of course, if buds are destroyed the promise of fruit for the year is gone, as the fruit is borne on shoots of the current secson's growth. A second on shoots of the current season's growth. A second set of buds will start, but later, and usually without blossoming. If the steel blue beetle is not killed it will lay eggs which hatch into a small worm that eats the grape leaves in June.

worm that eats the grape leaves in June.

In February seeds of tomatoes, peppers, balsams, verbenas, petunias, and of many other semi-tropical plants requiring a longer season of warmth than we have in latitude 41, may be sown wherever a heat of 60° to 70° can be maintained; and in March or early in April the seedlings will be ready to move, each to a little pot for better preservation of the roots through the final trans-planting to open ground about the 1st of June.

### THE POTATO.

Most Potatoes with Least Pains. In response to inquiries relative to implements growing section of Genesee county and vicinity, I will, without referring to the minor details as practised by different farmers, state the more important essentials. With this, as with other farm crops, thorough preparation of the soil is all important: chances for success are greatly lessened by neglecting to conform to this rule, and it is also becoming more and more obvious that frequent stirring of thoroughly pulverized soil does much to supply the lack of needed moisture in time of drought. The amount of seed per aere is regulated to a great extent by the size; ordinarily six to eight bushels are required, though by cutting iner this quantity would, of course, be lessened. The matter of large or small potatoes for seed is still a point of discussion, and though instances of equal success are reported from the planting of small seed, may we not naturally anticipate better returns from the larger and more perfect tubers, or, at least, those taken from the field as harvested? For a market crop farmers have learned that, as a rule, the chances of success are in favor of what was once considered late planting; and aside from the earlier varieties the greatest portion of seeding is now done from June 1 to to June 15. After marking the field both ways for rows the desired distance apart—varying from two feet eight inches to three feet—the required depth of two or three inches is attained by weighting the market the last time over the field. The seed is then dropped at the points of intersection, and after pressing with the foot the seed is in favorable condition and depth to be satisfactorily planted with the coverer—an implement invented by a potato grower in an adjoining town, drawn by two horses, arranged with two plates of steel similar in form to the mouldboard of a plough, and by driving astride the row the soil is turned from both directions toward the seed, and being left slightly ridged, presents a smooth and uniform amperfiner this quantity would, of course, be tions toward the seed, and being left slightly ridged, presents a smooth and uniform appear ance, covering the seed more satisfactorily than would average by the old methods of hand-work. would average by the old methods of hand-work. This implement is guided by handles similar to a corn cultivator, covers two rows to a "bout," is capable of covering from six to eight acres per day, is now used by nearly all the principal potato growers, and in subsequent tillage it is equally valuable as a hiller. An implement drawn by one horse is also used to a large extent as a cultivator, and by removing the two rear teeth and by substituting the hiller attachment,

Very Satisfactory Work Can be Done,

and this can be purchased for less than half the cost of the former. Just previous to the grewing shoots pushing through the surface of the soll

to the hills will be found torn up and destroyed, which would otherwise necessitate removal by hand. After the plants are well in view the work of cultivation should not be delayed. In my own field the past season first cultivation was with a common corn cultivator, following with hiller alternately in opposite directions. This system of continuous moderate hilling was kept up during the entire season till the growth of vines precluded further cultivation; and, with the exception of cutting an occasional Canada thistle near the hills, the hoe was entirely dispensed with, and, notwithstanding flat culture is strongly advocated and practiced by many, at a meeting of the Genessee farmers' club all favored hilling, and deep cluded the injurious effects of too close and deep tillage with cultivator in disturbing the lateral rootlets, retarding growth and diminishing yield of crop. The labor of digging is greatly diminished and the work facilitated with most growers by using some one of the many implements designed for the purpose that have made their appearance within a few years past, and it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that, where extensively grown, this method is far in advance of the old custom of hand labor, though lifting with the leng-handled five-tined fork is still the favorite method of many. In the former case it would be well, after picking off the tubers, to scarify the seil with a spring-tooth harrow, when any remaining potatoes will be brought to the surface. It is important that off the tubers, to searify the soil with a spring-tooth harrow, when any remaining potatoes will be brought to the surface. It is important that harvesting begin as soon as the tubers are ripe enough to prevent ruffling the surface coating, and the potato retains its smooth and perfect appearance. If the weather be dry and hot, as during the past season, the crop, unless intended for the early or fall market, can be safely stored in cellars or left in long pits, first covering well with straw and lightly with earth, and by subsequently adding a similar covering they can be safely carried through the coldest winter.—[The Tribune.

#### THE TURNIP.

Turnips as a Farm Crop.

A turnip crop will fit a meadow for corn, as the sod will be rotted, ready for giving the maize a vigorous start, and the ground will be more melow and all the richer on account of the turnips. The sod should be turned over as soon as possible after the clover or hay crop has been taken off. It would be well to roll the ground and flatten the sward, to hasten its decomposition, and a few days before sowing time harrow it thoroughly. A dressing of finely-rotted manure should then be spread upon the surface and cultivated into the soil, the ground being pulverized and made as mellow as possible. If wood ashes can be procured, they will help the crop if they are thinly scattered on top. pound and a half of seed sown broadcast is ample for an acre. The seed should be covered with a brush drag. As soon as the turnips are up they brush drag. As soon as the turnips are up they will be benefited by a dressing of plaster (sulphate of line), at the rate of two bushels to an acre. Good phosphate will make turnips grow if harrowed into the ground with the seed, using 100 bounds to the acre. The advantages of a crop of turnips for the latter part of autumn are many rold. If the farmer does not wish to harvest them he can turn on his entire stock, and the hungry animals that might have roamed over frostiten, barren fields, will luxuriate in plenty. The turnips in the cellar will make beef and mutton and keep the young stock in a thriving condition.

No Crop of Proportionate Value Can be Given at so Little Cost. During the winter the preparations should begin. The manure for the turnip lot should be put by itself, so that it may be thoroughly rotted and the four seed destroyed by its fermentation. Ashes should also be collected. All of these prepara-tions will be for the benefit of the future corn crop tions will be for the benefit of the future corn crop as well as the turnips. A turnip crop has become a necessity on my farm. There is no danger of animals hunting themselves feeding in the turnip field. All kinds of stock are fond of turnips when allowed to help themselves, and eat leaves and all. They will soon fill themselves, and eit have and all the weather is cold seek a sheltered place and chew the cud of contentment. This is not the case when in October, and perhaps well into November in our northern climate, they are forced to depend on what they can pick of grass which has lost its succulence and is almost worthless as food. The loss which stock generally sustain in fiesh at this time of the year is far more than the cost of a good turnip crop.—[F. D. Curtis in the Agriculturist.

#### CULTURE AND VARIETIES OF CORN. A Double Crop from Liberal Feeding and

Frequent Tillage. A few days since I was asked about the "variety" of corn in a certain field, by a neighbor, whose attention had been called to it by one of his friends who took notice while passing through the neighborhood, and supposed the corn must be some new kind on account of the great yield. The field is a yellow clay upland, not considered first-class for corn, and only produced such a notable crop by being stimulated in the right direction. Ten years ago thirty or forty bushels to the aere was its average; last year the yield of good sound corn was seventy-five bushels per acre. In 1881 the ten acres yielded thirty tons of clover and timothy hay at the first mowing, and made a large amount of pasture the remainder of the season. As soon as the hay was off the ground the barnyard manure, which had been collected the previous winter around the straw stack, and had been placed in large heaps, was scattered over half of the field. Last spring the stable manure was distributed over about three acres or more. The other two over about three acres or more, The other two long; groove the cross pieces with a small groove the cross pieces with a small groove the cross pieces at the days as a to held the class. over about three acres or more, The other two acres had no manure, but were near the barn and received a much larger amount of droppings from the animals grazing in the field. The field was ploughed the first week in April. The first week in May it was harrowed once; the second week harrowed again, when it was intended to plant it, but a heavy continuous rain kept it too wet to plant for several days. It was planted the fourth week in May, with a dropper, four grains in a hill. The ground was so wet that the seed was simply plastered in with mud, but the continuous rain made this necessary. The weather continuing wet and warm, nearly every kernel germinated. Just before it came up the ground was harrowed as though nothing had been planted. The rows were planted so as to be ploughed both ways. After trying both plans,

I Prefer Mills to Drills

for this reason, and because I can raise as much corn with less work, and the crop is more easily cut up and gathered. As soon as the corn was up it was ploughed with a two-hoed cultivator with a narrow hoe (bull-tongue) next the plants. In-mediately after it was ploughed in the same manably mellow before the corn had started. It was afterwards cultivated with a two-hoed cultivator once each week for five successive weeks, making seven times it was cultivated, beside the three harrowings. After such a wet spring nothing saved the crop but the continuous cultivating—that is, all beyond thirty or forty bushels per acre was produced by the manure and the extra work. As regards the variety of maize much depends. A variety that suits this latitude (40°) will not suit any other. When properly sorted the variety will not deteriorate, but rather improve. It a variety from the North is brought here it will gradually be longer in ripening and be larger. I have been using the same variety for over ten years, and can see very little change. A farmer should be particular in getting a good variety. Some kinds have much more husk than others, and are much harder to gather on that account; hence it should be selected for seed in the field. The variety I have does not fill a wagon so fast as some, but will, when fed ed for seed in the field. The variety I have does not fill a wagon so fast as some, but will, when fed in the ear, go much farther, measure for measure. This I have tested in feeding hogs. I do not think anything is gained by raising a variety that produces large ears, with enormous cobs and stalks. Neither is anything gained by having two ears to a stalk, for it is better to have one large ear on each stalk than two small ones. My rule for time of planting is when the apple trees are in full bloom. Usually, every day lost after that cuts off something from the crop. After planting a week should not pass without cultivating the crop, until the tassels begin to appear, when it should be let alone. The last two ploughings should be shallow and not be near the corn.—[The Tribune.

THE SHEEP. Suggestions in Regard to Handling Sheep. In answer to your request for the experience of sheep, with the results. Others can use as much of it as circumstances or inclination will admit of. Twenty-two years ago we began to raise Cotswold sheep, paying \$25 for ewes and \$30 for a bucklamb. Having no stabling or shed to protect them from the storm, we made some rail pens, covered them with straw and chinked the cracks with the same material, which enabled us to raise one lamb to the ewe. After getting able we built a good barn, expressly for the breeding ewes, and one for the lambs, with a partition in the middle to keep the buck lambs from the ewe lambs, each lot having the run of separate pastures in daytime, all of them coming home at night to get some shelled oats and oatmeal, which they relish very much, with salt once a week and plenty of good hay. Next spring, the 1st of May, they will give us an average of sixteen pounds of good wool clear of tags, and the carcass will weigh about 150 pounds. The breeding ewes are kept in a separate pasture, and have the run of their barn at all times. The racks are full of good hay, and they are fed one ear of corn per day, with some shock fodder to browse on. When they begin to drop their lambs, which is about the 15th of February, we

Feed Them Some Oats and Shelled Corn, with a little oilmeal, say one pint per day, with pleuty of hay, water and salt. As soon as they egin to show signs of lambing they are taken out of the flock and put in the lambing pens, which are 4x5 feet, located in the centre of the barn, which can be made confortable, even when the mercury drops 20° below zero. We never lose any by freezing. The ewes are kept in the lambing pens until they are able to take care of them-

selves; they are then labelled and turned into one of the large stables. The object in labelling them is to be able to tell their sire and dam, We usually save one and a half to the ewe. As soon as the lambs get old enough to nibble at some outs and meal we feed them all they will eat, which is not much at first. We wean them about August 1. As soon as the weather begins to turn cool, we separate the bucks from the ewe lambs. About September 1 we select the yearing ewes. Then lop the flock of breeding ewes until we get our number, which is about eighty, all told. The culls go into a separate pasture and are fed off with the wethers, and bring generally from \$10 to \$12 per head March 1. Our crop of wool has averaged over twelve and one-half pounds for the last three years; last year twelve and three-quarter pounds, and some of it clipped April 15, the balance in May. We breed no ewes after they are three to four years old; neither do they drop their lambs until they are two. We use two bucks and reserve the third to top off with.

#### THE POULTRY YARD.

How to Raise Fine Fowls.

Since fowls are so strong in their attachments. it is well to adopt the plan of locating them, while chicks, where they are to remain. The usual method of rearing chicks is to house them in coops. This is well enough, providing the coops are sufficiently large to accommodate the broods through storms when they cannot run abroad. For this reason I always advocate the use of some building where they may have ample room for exercise, and not be confined in the close quarters of an out-door coop. Where the broods are large, the mothers should never be allowed to run at will. Just where the hen leads those chicks when growing up, there they are determined to run when grown. After the rains and cold weather are over, in the spring, coops placed in a warm, sunny location are best. The coops, however, should be vermin-proof, with a water-tight roof. The sunniest location should be chosen, and that situation which catches the first force of the rising and early sun is best. Chickens are early birds, and rise with the dawn. Hence, one hour of strong morning sun is worth, to the growing chick, the whole noonday. The situation, however, for raising chickens should not have sunshine all the time, but some shade.

It is Not Well to Keep Large Numbers To-

gether. The stronger trample and crowd the weaker ones, taking the best of the food. Have plenty of mothers and divide the broods. It is better to allow the hen to brood the chicks, or rather a certain proportion of them, and with good food she will lay sooner than if turned off. It is useless to keep a hen to brood half a dozen chicks; it is better to divide these few around with the other mothers. A large mother with good fiesh can cover and keep comfortable at night about seventeen of the smaller chicks and twelve of the larger breeds. It is important to have the chickens uniform, and this cannot be done if crowded at night. The nights are apt to be chilly in spring, and the chicks, if not treated with great care, will get a cheek which they seldom overcome. In order to obtain uniform chicks the eggs should be laid by mature and well-fed birds, of equal size and strength. Breeding hens should be at least one year old, and never over two, except in rare cases, where the bird is unusually fine and there is a desire to perpetuate the particular strain. Uniformly should exist in the breeding birds. If the eggs are gathered indiscriminately from a large number of fowls the chicks will show great differences, and, although of an age, seldom mature alike,—[Country Gentleman. ers and divide the broods. It is better to allow the alike.-[Country Gentleman.

#### THE HOTBED.

Directions of Great Value. Some gardeners make hotbeds by building a mound of manure on top of the ground, but I prefer a pit, as I think it holds moisture better. Select a place where the ground lies fair to the sun and slopes to the south and east. The north side of the garden, if the ground lays right, is a very good place. The fence opposite the hotbed should be six feet high, and made tight to keep the cold wind The pit should be three feet wide, fifteen dener may require. After the pit is dug it should be filled full of fresh horse manure well mixed with be put under the horses and tramped well into the manure. In filling shake the manure

inches deep, and as long as the needs of the garstraw, or, better still, forest leaves, which should up well as it is forked into the pit, and then tramp solid as soon as you have six inches deep in the pit; continue in this way until you have the mamure several inches above the level of the ground; then make a frame of inch boards, three feet wide and ten inches deep on the front, and sixteen inches on the back side; set the frame over the manure and fill up outside with the dirt taken out of the pit nearly to the top of the frame all around. Then, if the manure was pretty dry, pour on several pails of warm water and cover with the glass right away, and leave it two or three days till the heat begins to subside, then cover with soil six inches deep. This soil should be rich and mellow and dry enough to crumble easily. Then in a few hours, if the sun shines, your bed will be ready to plant. mire several inches above the level of the ground:

If Any One Wishes to Make His Own

Sash, ong; groove the cross pieces with a small groove plane on both edges, so as to hold the glass, halve long; groove the cross pieces with a smial groove plane on both edges, so as to hold the glass, halve the ends of the cross pieces so as to fit down on the side pieces; then with some inch screws fasten on one end piece, then put in one row of glass and fasten on the next cross piece, and so on until it is fluished. By this method the glasses are held firmly in their places and can be removed by simply loosening one screw in each cross piece. I will now tell you what to plant in hotbeds, and when to plant it. If you have a large hotbed you may begin by sowing lettuce and radishes and some other hardy plants, as early as the 10th of March, or earlier if the weather is moderate. Cabbage and cauliflower may also be sown at the same time, but should be transplanted into a cold frame by the middle of April. If you wish you can sow beet seed as soon as the 25th of March, and transplant the same as cabbage. Tomatoes and other tender plants should not be sown till about six weeks before it is safe to transplant to the open ground. If you wish too not be sown till about six weeks before it is safe to transplant to the open ground. If you wish to raise sweet potato plants, the tubers should be covered with a mixture of garden soil and sand to the depth of an inch or so, and in a few days the plants will begin to show. They should not be planted much before the first of April, or the plants will get too large before it is safe to transplant them."

### THE FARM STOCK.

Fattening Stock Profitably. The making of pork or beef in the Eastern States has such a close margin that it is a question with a great many whether there can be any profit in it. I am one of those who believe that the making of meat on the farm is so essential to its improvement, or, at least, to the maintenance of its fertility, that I have always advocated the raising of stock and fitting them for market. I am aware that the same desirable end can be accomplished quite as well, perhaps, by the keeping of cows and pigs, provided the cows are fed in part, at least, with as rich food as would be fed to beef cattle. When cows are thus fed and a large stock of pigs is also kept, there is a natural combination which will help to make both more profitable. The grain being fed to the cows will make a larger flow of milk, which in turn increases the amount of food for the pigs. The feeding of grain to the cows causes the manure to be more valuable, and this important fact furnishes additional proof of the practical utility of feeding grain. This is a feature in conducting a dairy which is seldom thought of. Few farmers comprehend the great difference in the value of manure, between that made from the undigested portions of fodder alone, which must be necessarily weak, and that made from the unassimilated portions of grain which must naturally be much stronger. Another thought in this connection, upon which chemists could probably speak more intelligently, is, how much the chemical constituents of the excrement of animals may be lost by the unnecessary exposure of stock to the cold. The excrement of a starved animal is proportionately weak, and I am of the opinion that the same law is true, with some modification, in regard to animals which are exposed to cold.

I Am Such a Firm Believer in the Waste of food for the pigs. The feeding of grain to the

I Am Such a Firm Believer in the Waste of

Carbon (Animal Heat) which checks growth and depletes the system, and the weakening of the excrements and secretions by exposure to cold, that I practice keeping all my by exposure to cold, that I practice keeping all my stock in warm stables. They are turned out just long enough to get a drink in the middle of the day. If they could be conveniently watered, I would not turn them out of the stables at all. In talking with a farmer recently on the subject of leaving cattle in the barnyard all day, he said it gave them a big appetite, and if I did not believe it to notice his cattle when they came in at night and see how they would eat. Of course they would after having been subjected to a famishing ordeal, in which cold was thrown in. Does this kind of big appetite pay? Would it not be better for animals to have half this big appetite, because they only needed half as much food to make up the wastes which had been going on? Half as much appetite would only be required to renew the carbon which had been hurned out and animal strength thus destroyed, if they had been kept unexposed and in a warm condition. This is an essential law which farmers must learn and practice before the making of pork or beef, or even the wintering of stock, can be made profitable. The almost universal exposure of stock to the cold is one of the most senseless practices of which farmers are guilty. Thousands of dollars are needlessly lost by this practice every winter. Any farmer who follows this ratty road cannot expect to make meat on the farm, unless above cost, while it is equality true that under an opposite system it may be made below cost. Warm stables and comfortable pens stock in warm stables. They are turned out just

are the foundations or necessary auxiliaries to begin with, and until they are provided, the attempt to make beef or pork pay had better be postponed.—[F. D. Curtis in Country Gentleman.

MAPLE SUGAR.

The Maple Tree and Its Product. Although the maple product amounts to only about 2 per cent. of the entire consumption of sugar in this country, it is yet an important item. The recent census figures are not yet made up, but the previous census reported some 30,000,000 pounds, of which 30 per cent, was credited to Vermont, 24<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent to New York, 12 to Ohio 6 to Indiana, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to the Virginias, 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> to Wiscon sin (since largely increased), and 11/3 per cent. to Massachusetts. This product is mainly obtained from the sugar maple (Acer saecharinum), also called the Rock Maple, which grows chiefly in the Northern and Middle States east

of the Mississippi river. The sugar maple is a most valuable tree, not only for its sugar product, but as fuel it approaches ickory, and is the best of all woods for charcoal. hickory, and is the best of all woods for charcoal. Its hardness and frequently curled grain admirably adapt it to cabinet work. It is also a beautiful shade tree for the street border, and for some fields and lawns. A sugar maple grove adds greatly to the value of any farm, and multitudes of farmers should plant one for their own enjoyment in later years, and also for their children. The saccharine matter is stored in the tree in the form of insoluble starch, which is changed to soluble sugar when the sap flows after the winter's frost, and is by it distributed to the twigs, and to the leaves when they develop, and to all parts of the tree where growth is to be made. The Best Flow of Sap is on a Warm Day

following a freezing night. Inserting a tube near the base arrests and draws off a portion of the circulating sap. This, caught in rude wooden troughs, or in palls or buckets, is boiled down sufficiently to drive off a large portion of the water. The syrup is left to cool, and the sugar crystallizes, differing from the Southern cane sugar only in its peculiarly pleasant flavor, which is almost universally liked, and gives it a ready sale. Any böfling vessel will answer, from an iron pot or kettle, on the stove, for a small quantity, up to the immense caldron, set on stone or brick masonry, or hung on a pole supported by stakes, with a fire built around it on the bare ground. The improved boflers are shallow pans having a large evaporating surface. Successive portions of fresh sap are added until there is sufficient concentrated to "sugar off." The fire is then slackened, and the syrup constantly stirred to prevent its burning. When so thick that a little of it, cooled on a spoon or the end of a stick, takes a hard, waxy form, a little brittle, the fire is removed, and the crystallizing takes place on the base arrests and draws off a portion of the cirtakes a hard, waxy form, a little brittle, the fire is removed, and the crystallizing takes place on cooling. If the sap has not been kept perfectly clean the syrup is strained through a thick linen cloth before the final concentration. As ordinarily made maple sugar is quite brown. If the flowing sap is collected in clean, covered vessels, and no leaves or dust, or other foreign substances are allowed to get into it through the entire process, the sugar will be almost as white as the common "refined" cane product. Half-inen augur holes in the trees, with galvanized iron spouts to fit renned" cane product. Half-inen augur holes in the trees, with galvanized iron spouts to fit— one for small trees and two or three for large trees—are much preferable to wooden spouts, as they injure the tree far less.—[Agriculturist.

#### THE CABBAGE.

The Seed in Place of Transplanting.

Mr. Green writes: "In the spring the land was nriched broadcast with barnyard manure and ploughed, and about June 9 furrowed out at three and a half feet intervals. A small shovel of sea weed manure, or a handful of bone dust, or other good commercial fertilizer, was put in the furrows every three feet. The latter was covered two nches with soil after being well mixed, while the sea-weed was only covered, without mixing. Over the hill thus made the flat end of the hoe was pressed, which made a firm seed bed. Following came a man with the seed. He makes a scratch a half inch deep with his finger in the pressed part of the hill, and drops in perhaps five seeds, which he covers with moist, fine soil, and presses the sole of his shoe quite heavily over the seed. This makes the soil firm and protects it from the drying influence of the sun and wind. The number of seeds put in the hill must vary according to its quality and the condition of the soil. If the seed is plump, and not more than two years old, and to go into fine, well worked soil, five are enough for one hill, and will give many plants to spare at the thinning, besides allowing a few for the turnip fly. But if the seed is pinched, or older than two years, the number should be increased to a dozen. If the work is well done, in ten days the young plants will appear. Should the fly trouble them, and they must be carefully watched, go over the land with a bucket of plaster and throw a little on each hill. Enough dust will stick to the plants to protect them. This plaster should be used when the plants are wet by dew or rain, and renewed every time it is washed off until the danger is past. If the plaster is put on when the plants are dry it will answer, but not so well. The plants are not cultivated until something over a finger high, and of course. number of seeds put in the hill must vary ac-

Weeds Grow and Cover the Ground and often almost hide the cabbage plants. The cultivator is then set going, and the remaining weeds are taken out by hand, and the hill thinned weeds are taken out by hand, and the hill hildhed to a single strong plant. If a hill is vacant a plant is set in it. From this time on the cultivation is as for any cabbage crop, which to my mind means cultivation as much with horse as is practicable, enough to keep weeds back and the soil loose. If any plants are backward, as transplanted ones will often be, work in around them a little quickacting fertilizer. If any are too forward, retard acting fertilizer. If any are too forward, retard by pulling them enough to start the roots. Last year I planted Fother's Improved Brunswick and Improved American Savoy, and find June 12 sufficiently early, but would give a longer season for such as the Dutch flat. I believe it is not generally known that cabbage will head without transplanting. It was an innovation in this section, and many of the practicable people prophesied its failure. Last season, more than usually dry, made it difficult to transplant successfully, and I have ten loose heads from those transplanted to one where the seed was put in the hill. Where land is high-priced and two crops are required to make it pay, this method cannot be so easily followed, but for most farmers and gardeners I feel confident it is the most certain and profitable." acting fertilizer. If any are too forward, retard

## WHAT FARMERS SHOULD KNOW.

Hints About the Farm.

In preparing the ground for planting a vineyard, if the soil is not rich enough, give the surface a covering of manure. If sod, plough immediately if possible, and as soon as the surface dries harroy thoroughly, and after another day or two's drying the sod should be torn to pieces by cross plough ing, which will leave the surface quite rough, and it should remain so until dry enough to pulverize. when a good harrowing will put it in planting. If subsoiling could now follow it would be of more advantage than several years of manuring. If the land is not sod ploughing twice will be sufficient. When ready to plant mark out with a light plough north and south, and cross it with a two-horse plough, going two or three times in a furrow, until it is made as deep and straight as possible. In making the turrows set up stakes apart at the ends. The brushing of a little earth out of the bottom of the furrow will make all the hole the vine needs. Divide the roots half each

out of the bottom of the furrow will make all the hole the vine needs. Divide the roots half each way from the cross-furrow (which is made to plant hy); draw in a little earth with the hand to keep the roots in place, and let another person follow with a shovel and finish the planting. Four men can plant six acres in a day! Newly-broken sod will give the best growth of vine the first and second years. Grape growers plant at different distances. We prefer, for strong-growing varieties, ten feet each way; for Delaware and its class of growers, six feet in the row, the rows being eight feet apart. Coarsely-ground bone and wood ashes we have found the best fertilizers for grapes. Planting should be done as soon as possible after the ground settles in the spring.

As winter food corn is well adapted to feeding sheep in a cold climate. Sheep digest unground corn better than cattle, and with clover hay corn makes a well-balanced ration. From one to two pounds of corn and two pounds of clover hay for moderate-sized sheep, is a day's ration. The large Leicester and Cotswold require from two to three pounds of corn, with two or more pounds of clover. Oats and corn mixed in equal weight make a better ration for fatting, especially young sheep. Oats are more nitrogenous than corn; having less starch the mixture is less heating, and especially appropriate for common feeding. One and a half to two and a half pounds of this mixed grain and fair quality of bay, in winter, will prove a successful fattening, artion. Bran, oats and corn make a better ration than the last, and bran usually costs less than oats or corn. Bran and corn answer well without the oats. Linseed meal and corn have been fed as a practical ration with much success. It should be mixed, one-third linseed meal and two-thirds corn. The linseed meal and two-thirds corn. The linseed meal has about two and one-fourth times as much nitrogen as corn, but not more than one-third of the carbohydrates, so they balance each other.

Mr. Edward Akhisson has found a new ele

Mr. Edward Atkinson has found a new element of value in the cotton crop, and one which promises to materially advance the prosperity of Southern farmers. It appears that for each bale of lint there are 1500 pounds of stems, which are very rich in phosphates of lime and potash. When ground and mixed with ensilage or cotton-seed meal (which is too rich for use as fodder in large quantities), the stem mixture makes a superior cattle food, rich in all the elements needed for the production of milk, meat and bone. It is believed that this utilization of the cotton stems, hitherto a nuisance, will prove to cotton growers a new source of wealth, and in many parts greatly facilitate the raising of stock, by furnishing a substitute for grain, which now has to be bought from the West for stock feeding.

Foul in the foot, which is meant to imply an inflamed condition of the interdigital substance, is usually attended with suppuration. The simple form of this disease is usually caused by some Mr. Edward Atkinson has found a new element

irritating substance, such as clay or gravel—which may become insinuated between the claws—standing in stagnant pools, filthy yards, etc. A more serious form of the disease occurs from certain constitutional conditions, such as rheumatism, scrofula, tuberculosis, etc. In the simple form of the disease, the foot, or feet, as it happens, may be carefully wasted in warm water, and any forbe carefully washed in warm water, and any for eign body removed. Poultices, mixed with char coal, will materially and in establishing a cur after two or three days' poultcing. The diseased parts may be dressed daily with crude earbolic

after two or three days' poulticing. The diseased parts may be dressed daily with crude carbolic acid, one part; compound tincture of myurh, two parts; the direction of arnica, two parts; glycerine, four parts. Mix. If, however, the disease is the result of some constitutional diathesis, the digital bones may possibly have become diseased, in which case it will hardly pay to go to the trouble and expense of treatment.

An old horseman says: "If you want to buy a horse don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his haiter, and lead him around. If he has a corn, or is stiff, or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a little ways, and if he staves right into anything you may know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are, he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too. Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go a good pace, and yet have its. There is isn't a man could tell it till something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then, all of a sudden, he stops in the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick could move him."

Some forethoughtful readers know the convenience and advantage of inverted sods for starting young plants of tomatoes, melons, flower cuttings or seedlings, or even pease, sweet corn, small grape cuttings, etc., under the shelter of glass until the ground becomes permanently warm. The turfs for the purpose should be pared off three or more inches thick, from good loamy or peaty soil, and where it has not been eaten down so bare but that there are root fibres enough all through to hold the squares together into which it is to be crosscut. These may be cubes of three inches or more, and they are handier than pots for their purpose, and will protect the roots almost as long and as well. Placed upside down in a box or flat not much deeper than themselves, the seed or cutting or seedling plant is put on each, and all are covered with fine mould or sand saved for the purpose. The transplanting to the open ground goes off more speedily than from pots.

The transplanting to the open ground goes off more speedily than from pots.

The grape is very apt, when trained on trellises, to get its bearing wood weakened. In this case it is always wise, in pruning, to watch for a chance to get a strong young branch from near the base as a renewal cane. Manuring of grapes should be regulated by the nature of the soil. If it be dampin most cases a bad condition for grape-growing—stable manure in great quantities means diseased vines. In dry ground it has a beneficial effect. Many persons in small places have grapes in damp ground, or can have none. They must take care to keep the roots near the surface; never crop the ground about them to destroy the small fibres, if it can be avoided; and even good may often follow, when the vines seem failing, to carefully fellow up the roots, lift near the surface and encourage as much as possible those remaining there. Wood ashes, bone-dust and such like fertilizers are best for grape-vines in low ground.

In these days, with an absolute scarcity of timber, any material that fills in part even the requirements of wood in architecture must necessarily occupy an important place in the arts. The building material manufactured from the clay beds of New Jersey, and introduced to the public as "terra-cotta lumber," is just now attracting considerable attention. This lumber is light and porosity makes it one of the best of non-conductors; it is also very light in weight. It is believed, with the advantages named, that terra-cotta lumber bids, fair to become in a greater or less measure a substitute in building for both wood and brick.

The "sod pots" said to have been patented a few years ago are made by scalding a thinly-pared

The "sod pots" said to have been patented a few years ago are made by scalding a thinly-pared liake of bluegrass turf enough to destroy the vitality of its roots, and then cutting into sirips about four inches wide, and in length that will reach round a two-inch pin. After tying with two strings the pin is withdrawn, and the pot, filled with good metiow soil, is ready either for seed, cutting or plant. A shallow light boy of these or who

metiow soil, is ready either for seed, cutting or plant. A shallow, light box of these or cube blocks, is easily moved out to full sunlight and warmth whenever practicable, or in to near the stove when necessary. Melons or cucumbers may be advanced some weeks by the same method, beginning with them in April.

If farmers generally would weigh the hay that they feed to horses daily, they would soon learn that less than is given would keep them in better condition than under present practice. This is especially true where clover hay is the staple feed, and is the reason why too much clover hay is hurtful to horses intended for road work. They will eat so much clover hay that it is impossible for them to travel fast without injury. Timothy is less injurious, partly because horses will not eat so much of it.

It has been proven that if good grade shorthorn

so much of it.

It has been proven that if good grade shorthorn cattle are kept growing from day of birth, they may be put into market at two years old with greater profit than at any other age. But, unless this has been done, it will probably pay best to keep them another year. Those who put their cattle into market at two years feed more or less grain from the start, winter and summer.

It has been found that posts can be made very durable by immersing the lower ends in boiling coal tar about half an hour. Professor Budd of the lowa Agricultural College says that posts of willow, cotton-wood, white elm, etc., thus treated have proven more durable than white oak posts set green. If the posts are placed in the boiling vat at an angle of a quarter of a circle so deep a pan as usual need not be used in which to boil the tar. In a boiling vat of this kind one or both sides tar. In a boiling vat of this kind one or both sides could be made sloping to a similar angle of 45°. The strength of spring wheat, owing to its large

percentage of gluten, cannot be gainsaid, and hence it will always be a favorite with bakers, says the Northwestern Miller. On the other hand, the excellent color (surpassing in some cases the best samples of spring wheat) possessed by the flour made from winter wheat, its excellent qualities as a pastry flour, and its adaptability for general family use, will always render it popular among a large class of buyers.

among a large class of buyers.

When it is convenient to convey timber to places where ships are built, crooked timber is even more valuable than any other. But there are many uses for "natural crooks" on the farm. A bent timber as a brace, etc., is often convenient in a barn or other outbuilding. By the use of crooked timber a frame may be made much lighter and more durable than where only straight logs are used. There are many implements in which crooked timber is best, as the knees of wood sleds, stone boats, etc. The farmer should study to use a natural bend in a tree whenever an opportunity offers.

Advices from the West indicate that the prominent packers are preparing for an advance in hog

Advices from the west indicate that the promi-nent packers are preparing for an advance in hog products. The home consumption of pork, lard and meats continues liberal, and, with advancing foreign markets, there is a fair export demand. The receipts of hogs at the leading Western points are on the decline, with the prospect of continued are on the decline, with the prospect of continued light receipts.

At this season, or at least long enough before

At this season, or at least long enough before planting to provide a remedy, farmers should test all their seed corn to know whether it will grow freely. Plant a certain number of grains in rich soil, put it in a warm place and see how many plants appear. The two last seasons have been abnormal in many sections, and there is much more poor seed corn than usual.

This month will be a good one in many localities to top-dress the ground with well-rotted manure where the small fruits, such as raspberries, blackberries and currants are planted. Wood ashes and bone-dust make a good top-dressing for granevines, especially in low grounds.

ashes and bone-dust make a good top-dressing for grapevines, especially in low grounds.

If severe weather has injured the bark of the trees cover the wounds with a coating of three parts of rosin, two of beeswax and two of tallow. Apply when milk-warm.

#### Harvard and Yale (New York Tribune.)

As a gentleman is known by his speech and bearing, the Harvard statement of the case doubtless is its own best warrant. "I know a man who had twins so much alike that the only way to tell them apart was to send one to Harvard and one to Yale. Then one came back a gentleman and one a Connecticut rough." For native and ingenious modesty this has its parallel in the historic description by the Kentuckian of the guests at a Cincinnati dinner party which he had attended: "There were present, sir, one Kentucky gentleman, whom you know, sir; one Huguenot from the Old South State; a Virginian—Poindexter stock; one Wolverloe, two Buckeyes, and a Yankee son-of-a-pedler from Massachusetts!"

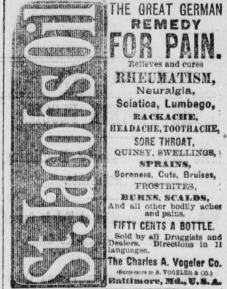
Harvard, at least in former years, has produced more writing men than her practical and sturdy rival. It was the custom of the elder sort to carry their literary wares to the market town adjacent. The new generation, however, with the keen minted to youth, perceives that a broader life, a surer market, a more various intellectual growth, are to be gained in the national metropolis. Harvard men are thronging in the ranks of the learned professions here, and only the briefest residence is needed to make them typical (i. e., cosmopolitan) New Yorkers. The staff of the new comic journal, Life, is composed almost wholly of bright young Harvard wits, who have found Boston a good training school, but have discovered that New York henceforth is the ground for specific started. a man who had twins so much alike that the

ton a good training school, but have discovered that New York henceforth is the ground for suc cessful literary careers.

### A Dog That Goes to Market.

[New London Day.] Monday morning, as Henry Schwaner was en gaged on the books at his market, Pilot Chappell gaged on the books at his market, Pilot Chappell rushed in and said: "Schwaner there goes a big dog down Main street with a ham in his mouth which I saw him take from your door," Schwaner shouted to his clerk, and the clerk started in pursuit of the dog. When the animal discovered that he was followed, he took a fresh grip of the ham, and put on an extra head of steam, and reached his owner's kitchen in Starr street and landed the plunder before he was overtaken. Naturally the owner puts a high price on a canine who can go out and bring home the family dinner free of expense.

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Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system as much as to induce almost every other disease, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely everbeing suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the rollef of this class of patients, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect a cuts. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have experimented with and discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered as a certoin and speedy-ware, as hundreds of cases in our practice have been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.

prescription.

R—Cocain (from Erythroxylon coca) 1 drachm.
Jerubebiu, ½ drachm.
Hyporhosphite quinia, ½ drachm.
Gelsemin, 8 grains.
Ext. isnatise amaræ (alcoholic), 2 grains.
Ext. leptandra, 2 scruples.

Ext. Ignatice amarse (alcoholic), 2 grains,
Ext. Ignatice amarse (alcoholic), 2 grains,
Glycerin, q. s.
Mix.

Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 2 p. m., and
another on going to bed In some cases it will
be necessary for the patient to take two pills at
bedtime, making the number three a day.
This remedy is adapted to every condition of
nervous debility and weakness in either sex,
and capecially in those cases resulting from
improdence. The recuperative nowers of this
restorative are truly astonishing, and its ose
continued for a short time changes the
languid, debilitated, nerveless condition to one
of ren-wed life and vigor.

As we are constantly in receipt of letters
of inquiry relative to this remedy, we would
say to those who would prefer to obtain it
from us, by remitting \$3 in post office money
order, or registered letter, a securety scaled
package containing 60 pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by return mail from
our private laboratory.

our private laboratory. New England Medical Institute, 24 TREMONT ROW. BOSTON, MASS.

HEART DISEASE HEART JOU SOUND?

Many people think themselves sick and doctor for kidney or liver troubles, or dyspepsia, while if the truth were known, the real cause is at the heart. The renowned Dr. Clendinning, startlingly says "one-third of my subjects show signs of heart disease." The heart weighs about nine ounces, and yet man's twenty-eight pounds of blood passes through it once in a minute and a-half, resting not day or night? Surely this subject should have careful attention.

Dr. Graves a celebrated physician has prepared a specific for all heart troubles and kindred disorders. Itis known as Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator and can be obtained at your druggists, \$1. per bottle, six bottles for \$5 by express. Send stamp for Dr. Graves' thorough and exhaustive treatise. (1) F. E. Ingalls, Sole American Agent, Concord, N. H.

HEART TROUBLES

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws-which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has providen our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverace which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disasse. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—(Civil Service Gazette. a ratal shaft by Replie pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—[Civil Service Gazette.

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THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND MEDICAL CC. Sale Proprietors, St. Joseph, Ma

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## THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

Certain Advantages for Which to be Thankful.

Varied Views, a New Department-Women's Clothes and Howells' Heroines.

Summer Silks, Cotton Dress Goods and Other Fashion News.

In her little book in which she gives so interest ing an account of Huat's talks on art, Miss Knowlton tells how the great artist tried specially to impress it upon his pupils that there should be no envy, no jealousy among them. He was accustomed to say to them that when one progressed unusually well or achieved something more than the rest, all received the benefit. One could do nothing that would not help the rest, and therefore there was no excuse for jealousies and envies. The subject is a suggestive one and contains many possibilities of application to other walks of life than that of the art student. In this hurrying, busy life of ours, wherein each one is trying to outdo all the others, where the desire to get on" is that which inspires every one to action, it is especially well to stop now and then and con sider the force of Mr. Hunt's words. For in the eager desire to get just as far on as possible, to distance one's fellow workers and competitors just as much as possible, it not infrequently happens that one or another will attempt to rise by stepping upon some one else, and will allow themselves to feel stirred on to action by heart-burnings and rankling jealousies and bitter enviousness of other people's success. But even in the most selflish view of the case, this is a mistake. In the first place it is a waste of time and energy and mental strength, a misuse of good material, to devote any portion of one's ability to feeling envious of another person's success. And feeling envious of another person's success. And in the next place there is no necessity for it. The things which A achieves are, almost invariably, things which B could not do half so well. He may think he could, but if he were to try, the probability is that he could not. At least, that he could not just then. But the privilege of seeing B do them, of knowing how he has done them, of profiting by his example, and improving upon his mistakes, is of inestimable advantage to him. If he wants to do the same sort of thing he has a far better chance now than he had before. The things which people do become, in a sense, common property, for the inspiration and improved the common property, for the inspiration and improved the common property of the inspiration and improved the common property of the inspiration and imbefore. The things which people do become, in a sense, common property, for the inspiration and im-provement of all, as soon as they are done. The rational way to look at these things is to gain all that one can from those achievements and apply the greater knowledge thus gained to a better guiding of one's own actions.

Under the above title we propose to present each week extracts from newspapers and periodicals upon subjects of special interest to women. We may not, indeed it is highly probable we shall not, always indorse the opinions quoted; they will be presented upon their own merits, for the sake of whatever truth they may contain, for there are few And these extracts will aim to show how different people and different - journals

And these extracts will aim to show how different people and different pounds in the subjects that are of general or merely local insufferent parts of the country looks at the subjects that are of general or merely local importance, of deep-lived or merely passing interest. They will aim to give views upon all sides of these questions, and so give a sort of kaleidoscopic view of subjects referring specially to women as they are seen from different standpolats.

If may be remembered that two or three weeks ago we give a condensation of an article from the New York Times, on the weight of the dress of women and its effect upon their health. A correspondent, signing herself "A Lady Physician," has written to the Times on the same subject, and from her letter we make the following extract: "Dress retourn' has advanced rapidly, if quietly, and without much trumpeting during the last few years. It is a fact that a sensible article life that in the Times wakes up to a greater or less degree every woman whose brain is equal to the reading of it, and forthwith she studies out her share in the ideas and acts upon them. She does not always exhibit to every one she meets the changes made in her habiliments, but of the women in New York tinday a large proportion are very sensibly dressed as to undersoluting when the wear well and the work that won ten years ago. From professional standpoints I have made the question at a careful study, and have given advice as friedly as I have asked questions of the ladies who were marryts to fashion, as seeking freedom from a hated bondage. Men as a rule wear their wraps every day of the season to while they are appropriate, and very wisely refuse to carry parcels which will not be pocketed; consequently they can stitude, and every deep the professional standpoints a first proportion are very sensibly dressed as to undersoluting when the days of the season to while they write a decident of the deep to the remember of the women in Men to be pocketed; consequently they can stitute the profe pages under different names, being at one time Lydia, at another Lify, Leslie, Florida, etc. She does not bear much resemblance to Daisy Miller, that andacious picture which has found so little favor in American eyes, being much more ladv-like and self-restrained, and submissive to ordinary decorums, though not without many an indigenant protest against them. She is indeed generally of higher social standing than Miss Miller, and, therefore, with perceptions more easily awakened. It is needless to add that she is beautiful beyond description, that she goes nowhere without producing an immediate impression—the railway carriage and the table dijuote, in the absence of more extended fields, being sufficient to secure her a succession of triumphs. Beyond this it would be difficult to say very much about her. She has a surrounding of auxious but helpless people, who sometimes, when they are not her parents, do interfere a little to keep her straight, with an overwhelming sense of the responsibility and alarm at their own boldness, but who, when they have the natural charge of her, look on with anxiety but impotence, and a sense that, to thrust, themselves into her confidence, would be ill-freed in the ex-

Shirred basques with shirred sleeves and frimmed skirts will be used for these thin silks. The skirts have lengthwise double ruffles, says Harper's Bazar in an article telling how summer silks will front and side breadths; sometimes, instead of making this ruffle of silk, lace will be used, and in other cases the ruffle will be of figured foulard lined with plain foulard. At the foot there are ined with plain foulard. At the foot there are puffs that lap, with a plain ruffle at top and bottom. The overskirt will be drawn up very high and full on the hips, and may be opened down the centre and drawn back on each side, or else in a closed front in apron shape; the back drapery falls in soft folds and bows, yet is very full and bouffant. The basque will be shirred on the shoulders, again on the bust, and also at the waist-line, and inside this shirring will be a gathered plastron or vest of plain foulard. The shirred sleeves will be arranged in lengthwise puffs for short arms, and in puffs around the armholes and elbows, if the arms are long, and need to be rounded out; but these puffs must be very soft and drooping, and will look best if made separately and sewed upon the sleeves. Polonaises that are very full on the hips and tournure, yet are drawn back plainly on the sides, will be made of the large-figured foulards, to wear over skirts formed entirely of works.

ence, and a sense that, to thrust themselves er confidence, would be ill-bred in the ex-

ed or brown. The chrysanthemum patterns are also liked, and there are new clusters of shaded also liked, and there are new clusters of shaded leaves, moss-rose buds, tulips, outline designs of roses that look like embrodiery, carnations, eglantine with leaves and without them, hyacinths on their thick stalks, pansies and thistles. Bordered satteens are shown with a broad vine near one selvedge, and the flowers gradually lessened in size across to the opposite selvedge. A pattern of Japanese umbrellas has very odd combinations of color, while there are many white flowers on black grounds for ladies in mourning. Finest of all are the satteens of a single color, with large balls of the same shade woven in heavier twills; these monotone satteens are made on the Jacquard looms, and are shown in crushed strawberry shades, pale blue, shrimp, terra cotts, and

olive green; the black satteens are especially good, and will be useful for mourning dresses, as their lustre is not too high.

Echoes. Brocaded velveteen appears among spring Checks and plaids will be the feature in spring

Fur capes and collars are fastened with long ribbon strings tied in a full, flowing bow.

Plush linings find greater favor than fur linings that fatigue the wearer by their great weight.

Woven triumings of white down are preferred to fur or chenille for triuming opera cloaks. Long, egg-shaped buttons with circles of black assementeric cord are the trimmings for cloth

redingotes.

Bodices of velvet, whether plain or brocaded, are elegant and fashionable for afternoon, dinner, and reception toilet.

New black Spanish laces, with hand-run outlines of the figures, are to be further ornamented by polka dots of velvet.

Gold lace in Flemish guipure designs, with colored silks woven in the flowers and leaves, are used on dark velvet bonnets, and brighten them very effectively.

Sprays of cherry blossoms, blackberry flowers with their fruit, and strawberries of varied sizes, with pears, plums, and mandarin oranges, are fashionable designs for broeaded ottoman silks. Corn-flower blue is one of the stylish shades for he wool dresses imported from Parls, and is seen n dark rough cloth pellsses that are worn over proceeded oftoman silk skirts with blue grounds

in dark rough cloth pelisses that are worn over brocaded oftoman silk skirts with blue grounds strewn with red carnations.

Ottoman ribbons in many loops, with edges cut in sharp irregular points called cockscombs, are used for ornamenting dresses in various ways. Six different colors appear in a cockscomb bow of large size, to be worn on the corsage just where the fichu meets, or else without a fichu high on the left side. A thick ruche of loops and ends all jagged is made around the skirt of a shrimp pink satin dress, and various shades from shrimp to deep red are used in this ruche. A ruche of violet shades on mauve satin is also very effective.

A garment which is to continue in wear through the spring months as well as the cape is the "doublette Moldave," This will be of light fabrics, such as black veiling lined with colored foulard, pongee or "surah glace." It will be closed all the way down the front with loops of satin or Ottoman ribbon, or with jet fastenings and drooping ornaments combined with a shell-shaped lace trimming. This will be a very useful garment for ladies who do not like tight-fitting waisis. It is also serviceable for evening wear. For this purpose, however, pelisse of plush or India cachemire are much more elegant, but they are too costly to be generally adopted.

Printed fabries promise to be more fashionable next season than the woven brocaded figures that

are too costly to be generally adopted.

Printed fabries promise to be more fashionable next season than the woven brocaded figures that have been so long in favor, and among these are foulard silks of plain surface, or with sith finish, or else with very broad twilks, like those of silk Surah. These are shown in the high colors and large figures described in the Indian pongees, and an oit-repeated design among these, called the "crushed-rose pattern," has full-blown roses of every color, thrown together without foliage, and entitlely covering the surface of the fabric. The mosaic designs also show many colors, and there are indigo blue grounds with white linked rings, bars, blocks, and balls that will make most tasteful dresses. The star patterns—white on red, blue, brown, or green grounds—are very neat, and others with small white sprigs repeat the popular designs of last year. popular designs of last year.

#### FANCY-WORK.

#### Embroidery Novelties.

Specimens of a sort of work called "Marie Antoinette embroidery," for which great popu-larity is predicted, have lately come from Eng-land. This is a reproduction of the ribbon-work famous in the days of the young queen of the hap-

and adopted as if there had never been such an old-time institutiou as a dame-school with a rod and a sampler to usher it into existence. Ingrained cottons are now manufactured in many different sizes, to meet the demand for cross-stitch patterns, the coarsest being suitable for working counterpanes, the finest for transferring pretty Russian designs to diaphanous cambric or Chinagrass cloth.

Venetian work is an elaborate variety of decoration, copied from old Venetian gold lace, and in-

Venetian work is an elaborate variety of decora-tion, copied from old Venetian gold lace, and in-terspersed with embroidery in colored silks. It is used for the embellishment of velvet dresses, for edging tea-tables, or for the lambrequin of a boudoir mantelpiece, where it is attached to a straight band of rich maroon or blue plush. Japanese embroidery, imitated on a ground of surah, and outlined with gold thread, has a rich

and borders are of sapphire blue velvet, embroidered with silk and gold. The kid shoes are embroidered to match. Beading, intermingled with gold and silver, is used for decorating "picture" dresses; and, in fact, lavish ornament in dress and furniture seems to be carried so far that it can go no farther, and a simple hem or a bit of fringedout stuff offers a welcome relief to the wearled eye.

Among holiday trifles was a sofa cushion covered with margon plush. On one side the corner

Among holiday trifies was a sofa cushion covered with maroon plush. On one side the corner of the cover turned back, was faced with satin, and revealed beneath it a gorgeous bit of striped embroidery in gold and silk.

Doyleys, in thinnish china silk, have etched designs in the centre, and deleate borders ready to be worked in washing silks. A charming firescreen of eastern blue plush has for design a golden bee-hive, beneath a silver trelliswork. Flowers in silk are worked upon the trellis, and golden bees swarm among the blossoms.

A blotting-book cover in black plush has the crest and mitials of the owner embroidered in gold and silver thread, and is lined with orange moire antique. Another such dainty appendage for the writing table is made of dark seal-brown plush, seattered with embroidered knots of pink flowers and lined with pink moire; while still another has a ground of dark blue gros-grain silk, with a flight of swallows in shaded gray and white worked in silks upon one side.

silks upon one side.

A novel Christmas gift to an elderly lady was a carriage foot-rug of dark cloth richly embroidered, having attached to it in the centre a fur-lined plush

baving attached to it in the centre a fur-lined plush muft for the feet.

A beautiful counterpane of cream washing silk is worked with a design in coral-colored silk, partly outlined and partly darned. The spaces of the ground are covered with small "fly" stitches or arrowheads of silk, and the border is finished with a solid line of stem-stitching in the same red. This work may be agreeably varied for a number of household objects, and the filling stitch for the ground may range from elaborate "honeycomb" and "trellis" to the tiny stitches above suggested. Diagonal serge in all the quiet shades is still much used as a ground for embroidery. To cushion a wicker-chair, or to serve as table-cover or screen-panel, it is equally serviceable. It is more in vogue now to work all over the centre of the table-cover than merely a border as before. A handsome table-cover has a square of plush in the in vogue now to work all over the centre of the table-cover than merely a border as before. A handsome table-cover has a square of plush in the centre, and wide borders of sik sheeting entirely covered with an outline design worked in heavy twisted silk to correspond in color with the plusi. A knotted fringe of silk and chenille compiletes this elegant drapery. Two reproductions of old Italian designs, applied severally to a mantel border and a cushiou, are especially good. The one on the mantel border is worked on fawn-colored cloth in parti-colored silks, the pattern outlined in gold thread; the other, on the cushion, shows on a filled-in ground a flowery pattern in subdued shaded reds and rich greens, the work being laid on and sewn down, nothing but the fastening stitches passing through the ground.

A new tea-cloth is made of fine white damask, fringed at the edges, and heavily worked in outline with white linen thread. Borders of coarse diapered linen are very effective when covered with a darned-in background, leaving the design in relief, merely outlined. Music covers, intended to hold a single piece of music in its place upon the plano rack, are worked in Japanese gold upon duline util a cushed strawberry hue are most successful when worked with an outline design in cream

ville and Spain, this city, says he used St. Jacobs

pliques of piush of the same sinde, edged with gold thread. These curtains run upon a brass rod beneath the mantelshelf, and when the fire is lighted are looped back with brass chains, quite out of reach of smoke or dying sparks.

A beautiful but nerislable lire-screen was made of an Indian robe of black silk net, heavily worked with bectles' wings and gold traceries, draped over a framework of carved chonized wood. There seems no limit to the variety of decorative uses to which the oriental draperies, now so abundantly imported, may be put.

Child's Afghan in Ribbon Embroidery. This work is very beautiful and easy of execu-tion, for the flowers, instead of being embroidered in the usual manner, are made of either the narrowest satin ribbon, or small bits of colored satin. Fine flowers, such as ferget-me-nots or datsies, either white or yellow, are the simplest to work, as only one stirch is required for each petal. For forget-me-nots thread an ordinary worsted needle forget-me-nots thrend an ordinary worsted needle with the narrowest blue satin ribbou, and know the end to keep it from pulling out of the material when drawing it through. Take one stitch from the point of the petal to where it folus the stamens: flatten the ribbon in the middle, and the slight puckering at either end gives it a more natural appearance. In order to shade the leaves light and dark, two shades of blue ribbon may be used, working two of the leaves light and three dark. The stamens should be worked with yellow slik in knot stitch; the stems and leaves embroidered with crewels in Kensington three dark. The stamens should be worked with yellow silk in knot stitch; the stems and leaves embroidered with enewels in Kensington stitch. For rosebuds a small bit of satin is doubled using the folded point for the tip of the bud; the edges are gathered and sewed to the material. The using the folded point for the tip of the bud; the edges are gathered and sewed to the material. The edges are gathered and sewed to the material. The calyx is embroidered with green crewel, the high lights with silk. If the design is of moss rosebuds they can be very beautifully and perfectly executed by using arrasene for the calyx of the buds and the foliage, as it has the appearance of moss. Arrasene is a sort of worsted chenille, not expensive, and may be procured in most of the large worsted stores. For the roses a piece of sath is doubled and gathered in the same manner as for the buds, and a skilful touch will give each petal the exact look of a roseleaf. The stamens are worked knot stitch with embroidery silk. The foliage is to be embroidered in Kensington, with crewels for the darker shades and silk for the light. Daisies or any flowers having narrow petals may be executed after the directions given for forget-me-nots. A very beautiful afghan for a child's carriage may be made of white California blanketing and the word "Baby" in forget-me-nots and moss rosebuds worked according to the above directions. The design should be lightly sketched on while talletan with a soft lead pencil, as it is impossible to mark on the blanket without sofling it. Baste the tarletan on the blanket without sofling it. Baste the tarletan on the blanket and embroider the design through tarletan and blanket. When it is entirely finished cut the tarletan off as close as possible to the embroidery. A full fringe of double zephyr cream white worsted is then knotted in round the four edges. It makes one of the daintiest and most beautiful carriage blankets that can be imagined.

#### Tidy of Interlinked Circles. Make a chain of thirty stitches in white single

Second row—One treble erachet (T C) in each stitch, with two T C'at tenth, fifteenth, twenty-

stitch, with two T C'at tenth, fifteenth, twenty-fifth and end; unite evenly.

Third row—With colored zephyr one T C in space between each stitch of preceding row, doubling at the quarters as before.

Fourth row—Like second, with white zephyr.

Now make a chain of thirty for second ring, uniting the chain within this first one. Every alternate chain of color, reversing the rows as in first ring. Seven rings make one stripe; three stripes in width. Lay the stripes smooth, and with white T C, with one chain stitch between all round, widening at every third stitch round the ends. Then with black one T C, with one ch. between, widening round the ends so it shall lay flat. Join the stripes by laying the edges together, and crocheting together with black T C; no chain, but a very long loop.

very long loop.

A flat findsh for the end of each stripe is made by crocheting twelve or fourteen T C in black across a loop of six chain stitches. Then two rows color in T C, widening so as to have it lay flat. Five strands of worsted, each two fingers in length, are knotted into the bottom stitches of these tassels.

#### Edgings in Crochet.

Make a foundation chain of the required length with medium-sized crochet hook and No. 40 thread.

First row-Make I H in fourth chain stitch from First row—Make I H in fourth chain steen from the stitch on the needle, I chain, I H in same place, I\*H in third chain, I chain, I H in same place; repeat from \* to \* the whole length. Second row—\* I D C, three H, I D C under the I chain of first row \*; repeat the whole length.

No. 2.

Chain the length required loosely.

First row—ISC in fifth chain from the stitch on the needle, \*three chain, ISC in second stitch from the one just used \*; repeat from \*to \* the whole length.

Second row—I chain, \* IDC under the three chain of preceding row, three chain, \*; repeat the whole length.

Third row—\* I, DC, three IC, IDC under three chain; repeat from \* to \* under each three chain.

#### Knitted Lace.

Cast on ten stitches. First row—Slip one, knit two, put thread over, knit two together, knit one and thread over twice and seam; knit one, thread over twice, seam, knit Second row-Slip one, knit all except four, put

thread over, knit two together, knit two. two together, knit two, thread over twice, seam,

Fourth row—Same as second.

Fifth row—Slip one, knit two, thread over, knit two together, knit three, thread over twice and seam, knit three, thread over twice, seam, knit one.
Sixth row—Same as second.
Seventh row—Slip one, knit two, thread over, knit two together, and the rest plain.
Eighth row—Bind off six stitches, knit five, thread over, knit two together, knit two.

### Purse for Counters-(Crochet).

Purse of cardinal red purse silk in the shape a long, pointed bag, fitted with metal bars, chain and ring. Close ninety-six stitches into a circle,

and ring. Close ninety-six stitches into a circle, and crochet as follows the first round: Four chain, the first three to form one treble, then alternately missione, one treble, one chain, close every round with a slip-stitch. Second row—One slip-stitch, four chain, the first three to form one treble, then alternately one treble in next chain, one chain. Then follow twenty-four rounds like the preceding, but in the last ten rounds decrease at intervals by missing two treble instead of one, so that there are only eight trebles in the last round. The thread is then passed through this last round, drawn up tight and fastened with a silk dropper. Then the purse is continued in two halves, evocheting three rows in the same pattern along the upper part of the foundation stitches. The metal bars are then cocheted in as follows: \*seven chain, miss two, lay the bar

The Newly-Constructed Cable Railway in

Philadelphia Described. The new cable section of the Union passenger railway in Philadelphia has just been completed. The rope which is used is made of many strands of wire firmly welded and twisted together, so as to give it the appearance of an ordinary rope about two and a half inches in diameter. It was made in Trenton, and all but a few yards of the whole length—two miles in all—was sent to Philadelphia wound upon a single drum. The work of splicing the two ends was a nice operation. It was necessary to go twenty feet into each part, and then the rope was rewrapped so deftly that a close examination fails to reveal the exact spot where the ends are joined. The machinery needed to propel the rope is very simple. There are two Porter & Allen engines of 100-horse power each. These drive three large drums, which look more like immense driving-wheels. One of these holds four wrappings of the rope; the second, placed immediately behind it, holds two, and the third, away in the rear, one. The latter wheel is used to take in the slack of the rope by some ingenius contrivance when it stretches too nuch, and to slacken it when necessary. Each of the small wheels upon wideh the rope rests when not held by the grip has a self-feeding oil-cup attached, and this requires attention but once a day. If an employe should become carcless and allow his clothing to get caught in the rope while in the manholes he would meet with about the same fate a person would who should be caught in a belt in a manufactory. He would be caught in a belt in a manufactory. He would be caught in a belt in a manufactory. He would be tracks. The rope was deposited in the tunnel in an ingenious manner. One of the new cars was brought out and horses attached to it. The grip was dropped and it clatched an end of the wire. As the car moved it dragged the cable along. When a perition of the route was gone over the grip-bar broke in half. There was a defect in its make. It is composed of three pieces of tempered steel, nearly three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and four to five inches in width each. A new bar was adjusted to the car in five minutes, and the cable was laid in short order.

The cars resemble dummies, and have an enclosed space in front for the regrip man. They are higher than the ordinary street cars, and at the rear platform there are small iron gates. The grip-bar is attached to the car i length—two miles in all—was sent to Philadelphia wound upon a single drum. The work of splicing

Democrat.

Captain John J. Dawson, late of the British

Army, residing on Love street, between Mande-

## DOMESTIC LCUNOMY.

How Girls May Earn Money at Home-Hints for Home Dressmaking.

Out-of-door work for girls means a great many easant things, and some ways of earning money. It means gardening and going berrying, harvesting apples and gathering grapes, raising strawperries and cultivating currants and other small fruits, taking care of lamos and poultry and young calves, managing a little dairy farm, and it may mean, if a sensible, bright girl cares to bave it so, earrying on a patch of land, just as a boy would. And why not? There are thousands of girls who want employment which shall help them to a little money; thousands more hardly know what to do with themselves, and would be happier and better off with some special labor that they should feel it a duty to attend to. Why should not girls do any of the above-named things if they like, if it is good for them, if there is any occasion for it, if it is one of the ways by which they can in part earn their living? It cannot be on account of exposure to sun or weather that any one should object. For do they not play croquet and lawn tennis, and practice archery? And nobody finds fault with them for swimming, or skating, or rowing; on the contrary, they are encouraged to do these very things, that they may be in the open air, and strengthen their muscles, and grow hardy and strong like their boy schoolmates. And the wonder is that farmers' daughters should be so ready to leave the farm, in order to try some of the haid, unhealthy, wearing, confining ways of earning money in a city. Think of working in a close shop, running a sewing-machine all day long, standing behind a counter subject to the annoyances of unreasonable customers, wearing away the weeks in a factory, when one might stay in the country, where it is better for both body and soul to be. They might not earn as much, or be able to dress as stylishly, but it would pay in the long run, and by which they can in part earn their living? It Make Their Lives Sweeter

and more as a girl's life should be. As it is, how glad they are to get back there when the brief vacation comes. What pleasure there is in those berrying excursions, those rides in the hay-eart, those afternoons in the new-mown meadows, or under the apple trees in some picturesque old orchard. It was one of these country-born girls, going back for a few weeks, who hit upon a way of making her vacation profitable, which may give a bint to some one else. It was in August, and she was on a farm where there were acres of wild blackberries to be had for the picking. She proposed to the mistress of the house that they make some money by putting these up in cans for the market, dividing the labor and profit. Accordingly an arrangement was made with a dealer of groceries in Boston (I give the exact facts), by which he was to take all they sent, at market value, they paying the freight and agreeing to forfeit the price he was to take all they sent, at market value, they paying the freight and agreeing to forfeit the price of every can which might, on opening, prove to be spotled. So these women picked their own berries in the forenoon, and in the afternoon, while they were fresh, put them up in one and two-quart cans, the latter of which sold for \$1 apiece. There was no actual outlay except the cost of the cans and the freightage, for no sugar was used.

They Sold One Hundred and Sixty. and did not lose a single one. "We should not get and did not lose a single one. "We should not get as much now," she said (this happened three or fours years ago); "but cans don't cost as much as they did. We made money, and could have done better if we had been wiser about the freight. We packed them in barrels in sawdust, and that made too much bulk; now I should have boxes with pasteboard partitions; but it pays well, and country giris could earn a good deal in this way." And she went on: "There are lots of such things they could do. I know florists who buy pressed ferns and dried grasses; and the only reason why one of them did not take some from a person I went to his store with was because he had them from somebody who did them more nicely. Now, why could not she learn and act accordingly? Have them so choice that somebody would buy. And since you are collecting information, you ought to know about the girl who prepares sugared flag for the druggists, and has so many orders to fill, and gets a pretty bit of pocket-money for it. And let me tell you there is money to be made by putting up pickles—little encumbers—for market. Why doesn't somebody try that?" Somebody has. I have "interviewed" her. But first, do these berry and pickle stories sound like foolish things? Yet some educated, refined ladies have been glad to do just such work, and have enjoyed it. She who put up the blackberries was an artist. Two others were poor and so delicate in health that they could do nothing laborious, and they could not bear confinement to the house. They happened to think of making jellies from the wild berries and grapes which were abundant in their neighborhood; and as much now," she said (this happened three or

They Ventured on the Experiment with only a few dollars of capital to invest in sugar and tumblers. But they were successful; their jelly was sure to jell," and, what was of as much jeny was sure to jen," and, what was of as much consequence, it sold well. As for the one who made pickles, she said, "I made and made and made pickles, which I sold the following winter and spring from forty to fifty cents a gallon; and if I had known how largely I was going into the business, I could probably have made an arrangement to greater advantage." Another thing which comes within the scope of these papers is managing a small poultry establishment or dairy. managing a small poultry establishment, or dairy, which is just suitable for a country girl. Nobody needs to be told that there is always a market for chickens and fresh eggs. One girl, the only daughter of a man of wealth, tried the former occupation in her leisure hours. She was successful in her undertaking, and bought was successful in her undertaking, and bought her wedding outfit from the proceeds. There is never so much first-rate butter to be had that there is not need of more. And when dairymen can supply the same families, year after year with "gilt-edged" butter at a high price, on the strength of their reputation, why in the name of common sense cannot girls do the same? Why cannot they establish a "creamery" with a dainty appellation which will furnish choice, sweet, delicious butter, with the aroma of the clover in it and the gold of the dandelion? It is womanly work to milk and care for kine. There is a poetic side to dairywork more than most labor. Old English poetry is full of milkmaids and the shaded lanes where the cows come home. And in modern verse was there ever anything sweeter, tenderer, more pathetic than poor Mary "of the Sands of Dee," and "My Son's Wife, Elizabeth," gently calling "Cusha! cusha!" while the dews were falling and the high tide was coming in?—[Youth's Companion.

Do not trim wool with silk, braided designs have superseded the use of piece silk for trimmings, and superseded the use of piece silk for trimmings, and these are not only much more effective, but they wear better—as long as the material itself. All dresses that are used for outdoors are cut walking length, and girls do not wear trains under any circumstances before they have become a part and parcel of society life, and are "of age," that is, over 18. Even then they do not wear long dresses for dancing, or for any occasion, excepting formal dinners or grand receptions where there is no dancing. Plain plaited (box plaited) skirts will be much worn this season, and may be either trimmed on to a lining or made entire of fine wool, with narrow side plaits under the box plaits. The edge is hemmed up and faced on the under side—braid for binding being but little used. If the skirt is draped, the drapery should be narrow at the back, and well held in above the flounced or plaited edge. The short rounded apron front is still fashionable; so are straight folds and shirring. In many instances the falness does not descend upon the lower part of the skirt, and it is not noticeable that the drapery is cut up into as few parts and made as simple as possible Panseend upon the lower part of the skirt, and it is not noticeable that the drapery is cut up into as few parts and made as simple as possible. Panniered basques are as fishionably worn as ever, but they are not very deep, and are rounded over the hips, where they often connect with the drapery at the back, the skirt being trimmed with ruffles or plattings, or alternate ruffles of lace or embroidery, and plaitings of the materials. Sagging puffs are also employed of graduated width, and with ruffles of embroidery between, or heading the puffs, or with insertion or lines of shirring between, upon which the edges of the puffing fall, but only lightly, the fulness being somewhat straight and scant. Basques and bodices

The deep jersey basque, close fitting and well shaped, is still worn; the coat basque is as fash-ionable as ever, neither having been quite supershaped, is still worn; the coat basque is as fashionable as ever, neither having been quite superseded by the pointed basque, hollowed up on the hips and deepening to a point, back and front. There is the plaited blouse basque, which holds its own; and the shirred and belted waist, the double-breasted jacket basque, and the "French" waist, so called, which is belted in broadly, but is plain upon the shoulder, and open V shaped at the neck, where it is finished with a ruffle of lace, which extends to the belt. These belted and shirred and plaited styles are not new, but they will be worn this coming summer; and so also will the princess polonaise, very slightly and simply draped; for, though futness is more or less massed at the back and employed to enlarge the contour of the hips, the strictest outlines of form are still preserved, and the absence of drapery is much less remarkable than the presence of fulness in shapeless plaits and gathers. Slashing the edge of the basque is a revival of what was once known as the "polka" bodice, and it affords an opportunity for pretry effects in plaited lace, sik or satin, placed under the cut-up portions of the basque. It is a convenient way, to finish the edge of a bodice which is worn over a puffed skirt, the soft told serving as a support to the interior plaiting, whether of lace or some other contrasting fabric, and the style may, therefore, be recommended for pongees, India sik, crepe de Chine, fine soft wools, foulards and the like. Pongee is a most useful material in a warm climate, and we advise one dress of this description in every wardrobe, now that they can be obtained so easily. Another style makes up very handsonely in soft sik and veive-teen: Make a walking skirt of claret-colored velveteen, perfectly plain, except a thick ruche of silk round the bottom. Drape over this

A Newport Searf of Soft Silk, which is bowed at the back. Make a basque of velveteen to match the skirt, with the fulness be-

cambre, and either as an independent waist or as part of a dress. It is particularly good in hair-striped linens or cottons, and in dotted found; and is a good style also for finnel, but not for a stout person. The Marana costume may be used with confidence for flungel or linen, and the Arricata for a conjunction of wood with a richer Arrietta for a combination of wool with a richer fibric. The Rounte and the Fontine are good as ever for the tibli dresses of young girls from 12 to 10, and the Reata is one of the most rashionable designs for a lady's polonaise. Sleeves of walking dresses are fluished narrow at the wrist, and without cuffs or other trimmings, so that the gloves may be drawn over the add without trimings.

#### GLOBE RECEIPTS.

Fricassee of Veal with Spinach.

Fillet of veal, bacon, carrots, onions, sweet herbs, pepper, salt, spices, some stock, spinach. Neatly trim a nice fillet of yeal, lard it thickly with bacon on one side. Place in a large stewpan a layer of slices of bacon, then some carrots and onlons cut in slices, with a bundle of sweet herbs, pepper, salt and spices to taste; lay the piece of veal in the middle and moisten with about a pint of hours, basting the top occasionally; then strain off the gravy, put it into a small saucepan, skim off superfluous fat, add to it a little butter mixed smooth with a small quantity of flour, and let gravy the top of which should be previously browned. Serve with a border of spinach passed through a sieve, and dressed with butter, pepper and salt.

#### Making "Breakfast Bacon."

For 100 pounds of meat use seven pounds of fine salt, two quarts of molasses and four ounces of the layers of meat; add sufficient water to cover the meat. Let it remain thus six weeks and then smoke. After smoking sew the pieces up in bags made of cotton cloth, first wrapping a biece of paper around each piece and hang it up in a dry, cool place. This is for summer use. For immediate use use six pounds of salt, and put the meat in pickle for four weeks, or rub the mixtures of salt, molasses and saltpetre on the fleshy side, and pile the meat up one piece above another, dividing the mixture into three parts and rubbling it on with three days intervening, letting it remain in the pile until the salt is absorbed, then smoke.

#### Hard Times Pudding.

Half a pint of molasses, half a pint of water, two teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of salt; thicken with flour enough to make a batter about thicken with flour enough to make a batter about like that for a cup-cake; put this in a pudding-bag or a pudding boiler; allow room to rise; it would be safe to have the pudding-bag about half full of the batter; let this boil steadily for three hours. Sauce to serve with it is made thus; Mix two teaspoonfuls of either white or brown sugar, with a lump of butter the size of a butternut; a little salt and one large speciful of flour should be mixed. and one large spoonful of flour should be mixed with the butter and sugar; when free from lumps pour boiling water slowly over it, stirring all the time; let it boil up once or twice to make it of the desired thickness.

#### Chilblains.

The following recipes have been found effective in relieving the pain of these troublesome affecin relieving the pain of these troublesome affections: I. Take of sulphurous acid one ounce; glycerfneoneounce, and distilled water two ounces. Apply night and morning. 2. White wax, two drachms; spermaceti, two drachms; balsam Peru, one drachm; olive oil, three ounces; muriatic acid, two drachms; water, six drachms. Make a plaster and apply. 3. Rubbing the feet with snow often effects a cure, 4. Bathing them in strong outleaf tea is good, and almost equally good is bathing them in liquor from tan vats heated hot. 5. Copperas water applied to them often relieves.

#### Staining Floors.

Have a reliable painter mix up two or three quarts of common vellow othre paint, and paint over the floor. Let each coat be perfectly dry beover the floor. Let each coat be perfectly dry before putting on another. Paint it over three times.
While drying lay boards down to walk on. Paint
in the evening, so it will have a chance to dry some
before morning. Black walnut stain, with a coat
of shellae over it, looks well. With a little ingenuity a very pretty border can be painted in diamonds,
cut up to represent tile, painted in porcelain blue
or Indian red, a half yard from the baseboard all
around.

Washing Fluid.

In one gallon of cold rain-water in a stone jar put one pound of potash and let it dissolve; then add one-half ounce salts of tartar and one-half and offerian other sats of tartar and offerian ounce saits of ammonia; put in a jug and corktight; soak the clothes over night, wring out and soap thoroughly; put three pails of soft water in the boiler, and when scalding hot add of the fluid two-thirds of a small teacupful; put the clothes in immediately and let them scald twenty minutes; rub through one water, rinse in a blue water and hang out to dry.

### Cracks in Stoves.

The following, though not new, is a most val-uable recipe for the housekeeper. Take good wood ashes and sift them through a fine sieve. wood ashes and sift them through a fine sieve, adding an equal quantity of clay finely powdered, together with a little salt. Moisten this mixture with water sufficient to form a paste, and fill the crack of the stove with it. The cement never peels or breaks away, and becomes very hard after being heated. The stove must be cold when the cement is applied. It is, very useful in setting the plates of a stove, or in fitting stove pipes, as it seems to render all the joints air-tight.

### For Washing Black or Navy Blue Linens,

Percales, Etc.

Take two potatoes grated into tepid soft water Take two potatoes grated into tepid soft water (first having peeled and washed them), into which put a teaspoonful of ammonia. Wash the goods in this and rinse in cold blue water. Starch will not be needed, and if at all practicable, they should be dried and ironed on the wrong side. It is said that an infusion of hax will preserve the colors of buff linens; an infusion of bran will do the same for brown linens and prints.

which have a black ground with a white pattern: Dissolve two ounces of red chromate of potash, three ounces of common salt, and two and a half ounces of sal-soda in a wash-boiler of water heated to boiling point. Put the dress into this hot back for five minutes, and frequently turn and stir it. Then wash it thoroughly in clean water. The black ground will not be dull and "foxy," and the white portion of the goods will appear perfectly bright and clear.

A solution of one and a half pounds of white soap and two-thirds of an ounce of spirits of ammonia, dissolved in twelve gallons of soft water, will impart a beautiful and lasting whiteness to any financis dipped in it, no matter how yellow they may have been previous to their immersion. After being well stirred round for a short time the articles should be taken out and well washed in

## Have a pound of chocolate thoroughly pulver-ized and put in a jar with the same quantity of rice flour and an ounce of arrowroot. Put a quart of milk to boil; dissolve a heaped teaspoonful of of milk to for; dissoive a heapen teaspoonin of the above preparation in cold water and stir into the nilk; keep stirring until it boils again, then pour it out and serve with sugar and cream to taste. This is very nice for delicate persons as well as those in health.

An excellent medium for utilizing stale pieces of bread is the bread griddle cake. Soak over night, in an earthen dish or pan, a pound of stale bread in sufficient milk to completely saturate it; in the morning mash fine, add three well beaten eggs, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flour sufficient to make a batter, and cook like ordinary griddle cakes

To keep honey the year round, let it run through fine sieve, to separate it from the particles of wax, then boil it gently in an earthen vessel, skim off the foam which gathers on top, and cool it in jars. Cover tightly and set in a cool cellar.

## Oilcloth may be kept bright when almost worn out if, after washing it, you take a flannel cloth and dip a corner of it in kerosene and rub the oil-

cloth with it. Of course, a very little oil goes a great way, and care must be taken not to use too Dr. R. V. PEIRCE, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear sir: I write to tell you what your "Favorite Prescrip-

from female complaints, especially "dragging hind, or a silk drapery may be arranged instead of the searf. Young ladies who want directions in regard to a summer waist are referred to the junia. Nothing could be prettier, more effective, more useful or more becoming than this simple bodice to a siender young girl. It may be made in lings, in foulard, in plain wool, in soft sik, or in

## HOUSEHOLD ART

A Knitted Bedspread-No. Rost for Chair-Ebonized Wood-New Designs in Tidies and Sofa Pillows-Ottoman-Perfume Bottles, Etc.

Directions for making a knitted bedspread: Cast First row-Slip one, five plain, purl three, keep thread forward and narrow, over twice, purl three, two plain and draw the first stitch over the last. nine plain, narrow, purl three, keep thread forward and narrow, over twice, puel three, six plain. Second row—Slip one, eight plain, purl three, three plain, purl eleven, three plain, purl three,

nine plain.

Third row—Slip one, five plain, purl three, one plain, over, one plain, over, one plain, purl three, one plain, over, one plain, purl three, two platin and draw the first stitle over the last, seven plain, narrow, purl three, one plain, over, one plain, over, one plain, purl three, six plain. Fourth row—Slip one, eight plain, purl five, three plain, purl nine, three plain, purl five, nine plain.

Fifth row—Slip one five plain, purl three, two plain, over, one plain, over, two plain, purl three, two plain, over, the plain, and draw the first stitch over the last, five plain, narrow, purl three, two plain, over, two plain, over, two plain, over, two plain, over, two plain, purl three, six plain.

Sixthrow—Slip one, eight plain, purl three, seven, nine plain.

nine plain.
Seventh row—Slip one, five plain, purl three, three plain, over, one plain, over, three plain, purl three, two plain, and draw first stitch over last, three plain, anarrow, purl three, three plain, over, three plain, over, three plain, over, three plain, over, three plain, purl three, six plain.
Eighth row—Slip one, cight plain, purl nine, three plain, purl nine, three plain, purl nine, nine plain.

Ninth row-Slip one, five plain, purl three, four plain, over, one plain, over, four plain, purl three, we plain, and slip the first stitch over the last, one plain, narrow, purl three, four plain, over, one plain, over, four plain, purl three, six plain. Tenth row—Slip one, eight plain, purl eleven, three plain, purl three, three plain, purl eleven,

Eleventh row-Slip one, five plain, purl three,

Eleventh row—Slip one, five plain, purl three, two plain, over, one plain, over, five plain, purl three, two plain, and slip the first stitch over the last, one plain, purl three, five plain, over, one plain, over, five plain, purl three, six plain.

Twelith row—Slip one, eight plain, purl thirteen, three plain, purl two, three plain, purl thirteen, nine plain.

Thirteenth row—Slip one, five plain, purl three, two plain, and slip the first stitch over the last, nine plain, narrow, purl three, keep thread forward, and narrow, over twice, purl three, two plain, and slip the first stitch over the last, nine plain, narrow, nine plain.

plain, and slip the first stitch over the last, nine plain, narrow, nine plain.

Fourteenth row—Slip one, eight plain, purl eleven, three plain, purl three, three plain, purl eleven, nine plain.

Fifteenth row—Slip one, five plain, purl three, two plain, and slip the first stitch over the last, seven plain, narrow, purl three, one plain, over, one plain, over, one plain, purl three, two plain, and draw the first stitch over the last, sevan plain, narrow, purl three, six plain.

Sixteenth row—Slip one, eight plain, purl nine, three plain, purl five, three plain, purl nine, nine plain.

Seventeenth row—Slip one, five plain, purl three,

plain.

Seventeenth row—Slip one, five plain, purl three, two plain and draw the first stitch over the second, five plain, narrow, purl three, two plain, over, one plain, over, two plain, purl three, two plain, and this the first stitch the plain and lip the first stitch over the last, five plain, nar-

slip the first stitch over the last, five plain, narrow, burl three, six plain.

Eighteenth row—Slip one, eight plain, purl seven, three plain, purl seven, three plain, purl seven, nine plain.

Nineteenth row—Slip one, five plain, purl three, two plain and slip the first stitch over the last, three plain, narrow, purl three, three plain, over, one plain, over, three plain, purl three, two plain and slip first stitch over the last, three plain, narrow, purl three, six plain.

Twentieth row—Slip one, eight plain, purl five, three plain, purl nine, three plain, purl five, nine plain.

plain.
Twenty-first row—Slip one, five plain, purl three, two plain, and slip the first stitch over the last, one plain, narrow, purl three, four plain, over, one plain, over, four plain, purl three, two plain, and slip the first over the last, one plain, narrow, purl

slip the first over the last, one plain, narrow, purl three, six piain.

Twenty-second row—Slip one, eight plain, purl three, three plain, purl eieven, three plain, purl three, tine plain.

Twenty-third row—Slip one, five plain, purl three, two plain, and slip the first over the last, one plain, purl three, five plain, over, one plain, purl three, two plain, and slip the first over the last, one plain, purl three, six plain.

Twenty-fourth row—Slip one, eight plain, purl two, three plain, purl threen, three plain, purl two, nine plain.

Repeat from first row.

There should always be twelve holes in one bud six on each side.

Be careful to have the same number of buds in a

strip, or your spread will not be square.

It should be knit very loose, on very coarse needles, and with coarse thread. It is a very easy pattern when learned, and you will be sure to like New Designs in Tidles and Sofa Pillows. Applique embroidery is again very fashionable, and handsome designs in plush can be purchased at prices varying from three to four dollars up. One may design something original and quite as pretty as these at less cost by exercising a little taste in selection. A few small pieces of the nicer kinds of cretonne; those having flowers are best. Now, if you wish to make a really elegant tidy, take a square of red satin of the size you wish, cut out some flowers from the cretonne, arrange them gracefully and easily, baste them on. wish, cut out some flowers from the cretonne, arrange them gracefully and easily, baste them on, and then hem the edges down with very fine thread. Then embroider them on with silk, matching all the shades as they appear in the flowers. Buttonhole stitch is the most satisfactory for this work. Instead of using the stems, which are usually quite hard to do, as they are so siender, make them wherever needed in the usual stem stitch. A tidy made on blue satin had a lovely cluster of tuips, and the colors were so nicely harmonized that the design was as handsome as a painting. Table scarfs, sofa pillows and chair seats may be made in this manner, and are very durable. A very design was as handsome as a painting. Table scarfs, sofa pillows and chair seats may be made in this manner, and are very durable. A very pretty way to finish a tidy is to run bright colored embroidery silk through the pattern of white lace edging. Applique work, when nicely done, is always handsome and showy; by a careful shading and blending of colors the effect is quite as artistic as some of the art needlework. Sofa pillows are used everywhere, on all kinds of lounges and in many different styles of chairs. These vary as much as possible in appearance. One sofa has three pillows that look very prettily contrasted with each other—a blue satin one, a dark red plush, made in the novel bag shape, and a smaller one, covered first with pink silk, with an outer cover of Spanish lace, with a full ruffle of Spanish edging. A good-sized square pillow is usually the best and the most useful; some are even covered with miniature "log-cabin" patchwork.

### Neck Rest for Chair-Satin Stirch.

Neck Rest for Chair—Satin Stitch.

The cover for this cushion is cut out of a piece of black cloth, twenty by eighteen inches. A section of the embroidery is given, which is worked as follows: Cut out a band of old-gold satin three inches wide, vandyke it according to the design, and sew it to the cloth with button-hole stitches of silk of the same color. A band of red velvet one inch wide is laid through the centre of the satin and worked with gold brown, silk wound with yellow silk, The velvet is then crossed with yellow silk, and the satin stripe is worked in satin stitch with brown silk, point russe with red, chain stitched with gold brown, and overcast stitch with yellow silk. The embroidery between the vandykes is worked in satin and overcast stitch with red and yellow silks. The long chain stitches are of brown silk. At the lower edge of the cushion is a finish of antique lace worked over the heavy parts with old gold and red floss. Tassels of light blue and red complete the cushion decoration. Fill the cushion with eurled hair. Draw up the ends and finish with heavy cord and tassels to correspond with embroidery, or wide satin ribbons and bows will answer as well.

Ebonized Wood.

The wood is first stained with a decoction of logwood, which may be purchased from any druggist. It is dissolved in warm water until all is taken up that the water will hold. Application to the wood is made freely with a large, soft bristle brush, and the surface is rubbed with a cloth to prevent the formation of a gummy coat thereon. After the article has been left to dry for a few hours the second application, which consists of vinegar in which a quantity of nails or clean filings have been soaked for several days, is also freely laid on with a brush. The moment the vinegar touches the wood it combines with the logwood solution in the pores, making an ink which is a permanent jet black stain. The influence of the iron in the vinegar is all important. If any tendency to grayness is noticed, a second treatment is necessary, but this seldom happens. When perfectly dry the article is varnished and rubbed down, or finished with furniture oil well rubbed in. Cherry is considered the best wood for chonizing. Whitewood, maple and beech are used with good effect. Any close-grained, dense wood will answer. Ash, chestnut and oak are not suitable. This process, I am told, is used for fine ebony and gold furniture.

### Ottoman.

Ottoman.

This useful article is made of a half-barrel sawed down to the desired height, or a water pail with a cover made to fit would answer. Slightly wad both inside and outside of stool and cover; then line the article with canton flannel. The outside is covered with dark maroon plush, embroidered or braided in a large open design with old gold, light blue, pink and the olive shades and brown floss. Finish the edge of the cover with a very large cord, and on the bottom of the ottoman put the same. There are four castors at the bottom.

Buy a pair of smooth, round bottles at a drug store (thirty cents a pair), a quarter of a yard of silk or satin of some delicate color, and a couple of decaleomanic or transfer pictures. Cover the bottles with the silk, turning it in and upward, instead of drawing it under the bottom, as that would make it sit unsteady. Ravel out the top of the silk half an inch and tie a chenille cord or narrow silk around the neck of the bottle. Then transfer the pictures to the fronts of the bottles.

# NOTED MEN!

DR. JOHN F. HANCOCK, late President of the National Pharmaceutical Association of the United States, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters has a heavy sale, is conceded to be a fine tonic; the character of the manu-facturers is a voicher for its purity and medicinal excellence."

DR. JOSEPH ROBERTS, President Baltimore Pharmaceutical College, says:

"I indorse it as a fine medicine, reliable as a strengthening tonic, free from alcoholic poisons." Dr. J. Faris Moore, Ph. D., Professor of Pharmacy, Balti-more Pharmaceutical College, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a safe and reliable medicine, positively free from alcoholic poisons, and can be recommended as a tonic for use among those who oppose alcohol."

Dr. EDWARD EARICKSON. Secretary Baltimore College of Pharmacy, says.

"I indorse it as an excellent medicine, a good digestive agent, and a non-intoxicant in the fullest

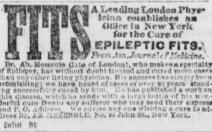
Dr. RICHARD SAPINGTON, one of Baltimore's oldest and most

reliable physicians, says: "All who have used it praise its standard virtues, and the well-known character of the house which makes it is a sufficient guarantee of its being all that is claimed, for they are men who could not be induced to offer anything else but a reliable medicine for public use."

#### A Druggist Cured.

Boonsboro, Md., Oct. 18, 1830.
Gentlemen: Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of a bad attack of
Indigestion and fullness in the stomach. Having tested it, I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, and am glad to say it gives
entire satisfaction to all."
GBO, W. HOFFMAN, Druggist.

Ask your Druggist for Brown's IRON BITTERS, and take no other. One trial will convince you that it is just what you need.



## THE WEEKLY GLOBE CLUB LIST.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY Arthur's Home Magazine Price.

American Datryman (new subs.). 1.50
Art Interchange Mayazine 2.00
American Poultry Journal. 1.25
Atlantic Monthly. 4.00
American Art Journal 3.00
American Garden 1.00
American Agriculturist 4.00
American Agriculturist 1.50
Art Work Mannels. 3.00
Art Interchange Executivity American Agriculturist. 3,00
Art Hotorchapse (Fortnightly). 2,00
Art Intorchapse (Fortnightly). 4,00
Art Amsteur. 4,00
Army & Navy Journal (only new subs.) 6,00
American Poultry Yard. 1,50
British Quarterly Review. 2,50 

"Budget of Wit (M'y).

Forest and Stream
Germantown Telegraph.
Green's Fruit Recorder.
Gardener's Monthly.
Good Words.
Godey's Lady's Book.
Godey's Lady's Book.
Golden Days (for voung people).
Household Guest.
Household Journal.
Home Circle.

N. Y. Observer (new subs.).

Ohio Farmer.

Purk (the best comic weekly).

Portland Transcript (new names)... 2

Phrenological Journal (without premiums).

Phrenological-Journal (without premiums).

Princeton Review.

Prairie Fabruer.

Peterson's Lady's Magazine... 2

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to attend the same schools as white ones is settled Samples are free to agents at by a late decision of the Supreme Court, which holds that there shall be no discrimination beary time. Pn h The Globe and tween children attending school. These disputes ar to the South: but it is a matter of regret that not a few of them have arisen in the North. After this legal decision it is to be hoped

> Spain has recently been getting considerable credit for officially making freemen of 40,000 Cuban slaves. This number was really made free with the others in 1870, only their owners forgot to make official returns of them in the census taken that year. Freedom, however, has not done much for the free colored man in Cuba. if the current report be true, that he is as impartially beaten, cuffed about, abused and generally looked down upon as any slave ever was.

The accounts of the destitution and suffering caused by the floods in the West have made a deep impression upon this community. With their accustomed promptness several of our leading effizens have organized to raise money for the relief of those who have been stricken and beggared by a calamity which they could not foresee or prevent. The subscriptions are coming hourly from generous and public-spirited citizens and the appeal is one which all should heed who can possibly afford to contribute.

The new river and harbor bill, which appropriates \$7,937,000, contains additional sums ranging from \$1000 to \$9000 for small harbors and creeks which were well cared for by the \$19,000,-000 appropriation of last fall, as shown by Secretary Lincoln's investigation. There is not much doubt that President Arthur will veto the bill. He has stated that he is not opposed to necessary internal improvements, but it is well known that he is adverse to this kind of jobbery in the interest of ambitious and grasping congressmen.

The very curious question is soon to be decided by Albany legislators whether it is more demoralizing for an Onondaga Indian to witness a scalp dance, the burning of a white dog or the "Black Crook." Those Onondagas who consider themselves Christians believe in the "Black Crook" spectacular piece, but desire to be separated from the rest of the tribe that persists in the scalp dance and the burning of the white dog. It is not hard to guess how this problem will be solved if a bald-headed committee is appointed to investigate

The San Francisco Wasp, without superfluous buzzing, inserts its sting into the most prominent part of the g. o. p. in the following style: "If one were still looking about for the causes of the Republican defeat last year one could find some twenty millions of them in the sum appropriated by the river and harbor bill. The Republicans in Washington appear to be dissatisfied with this meagre number, and are about to supply some seventy milhons of reasons why the party should be exterminated at the next presidential election Seventy millions is the sum which, Mr. Page explains, will be asked for in the river and harbor bill this year. One hundred and forty-six mempers of the House, mostly Republicans, will permanently retire from public life at the end of the present session. It is clear that they mean to retire on a competency. Seventy million dollars are so nearly a half-million apiece that the deficiency is unimportant and may be applied to the improve-

The talk of forming a territorial government for Alaska continues, and Major Morris, collector of customs at Sitka, is now on his way to Washington to aid the project, if possible. This section of the country, which originally cost the government \$7,000,000, now contains 1700 whites 30,000 Indians and 3000 Esquimaux. Alaska may be as rich in mineral wealth as it is reported to be, but it is hard to induce immigration of very great proportions by such propositions, in view of the fact that the placer diggings can only be worked in the summer, and also because miners have met with too many disastrous failures elsewhere

this new country. There are other inducements which may lead to settlements sooner or later, such as coal deposits, immense lumber districts and fine fisheries. If the government can devise some plan by which Alaska can be made to yield the United States a handsome revenue, instead of as now being unprofitable, it would certainly be a

THE USE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS. Mr. Henry George contributes a thoughtful

article to the March number of the North American Review on "money in elections." The use of money in elections, Mr. George claims, tends to destroy our institutions by poisoning the source of the stream from which they draw their nourishment and sustenance. The tremendous levies made on capitalists and government employes are, he argues, rather a result than a cause of political corruption. The election being the initial point in our political system, so long as it is to be gained by the use of money, and so long as it cannot be gained without it, no subsequent precautions will prevent corruption. This is rather an extreme view to take of the question, but it is, to a certain extent, corroborated by contemporary history. And Mr. George proceeds to show that he can

prove the truth of his position, by pointing out first that it has come to pass in certain portions of the United States that only rich men can be elected to office. He cites the election contest between W. W. Astor and Roswell P. Flower in New York, two years ago, in which over \$110,000 was expended in one district. Mr. Astor, he asserts, spent \$90,000 and was beaten. Mr. Flower spent twenty-odd thousand and won. It is not true that either of these men would or that the man who won did make up his expenses out of his salary and a corruption fund, but what Mr. George censures particularly here is the debasing example set the electors. Over \$110,000 found circulation among the people of the particular New York district under consideration; the people did not earn that amount of money fairly; it was paid to them for their votes, and every vote sold produced a bad and dangerous element in the citizenship of the State and nation. And were the men punished who thus polluted the source of political morality? Yes. One of them went to Congress and the other was made minister to Italy. Thus the national government publicly recognized the use of money in elections.

Mr. George discovers a graver danger than is outlined by this single example, in the fact that this wholesale corruption of the suffrage is not by any means confined to the large cities, but has spread itself over the rural districts. "Sparsely settled Nevada," he says, "is notoriously a rotten borough, and Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and other new States are little better.

His remedy is to have the government print all ballots; to have on a separate slip the names of all recognized candidates for a particular office, and let the voters scratch out the names of those he does not want elected. He would have the public buildings thrown open to the citizens for political meetings; he would abolish torchlight processions and other parades, and thus give no excuse for the spending of money. Having done away with "legitimate expenses" Mr. George feels sure that he could devise rules and laws which would crush out illegitimate expenses and stop the steady flow of political corruption which threatens to swamp the republic.

#### A FEW IDEAS ON "BOSTON." There have always been good people in our

idst who have felt certain that Boston had reached its limit as to growth, progress and influence. This statement was true fifty or 100 years ago, and is true today.

But Boston has continued to thrive and grow, and has carried along its croakers and bears in spite of themselves.

It is no longer ago than 1850 that the population of Boston was 136,881. In 1860 it was 177,-840. Ten years later it was 250,526. The last census, that of 1880, put the record at 362,839. Today good judges estimate that we have 425,000

At the rate of progress shown in the lifetime of one generation, from 1850 to 1883, there are children in our public schools today who will live to see the population of Boston a round million.

Take another view of the case. In 1850 the real estate of Boston was assessed at \$105,093,400, and the personal property at \$74,907,100. Last year the real estate of Boston was taxed on a valuation of \$467,705,100, and the personal property on a basis of \$204.785,000; and Nahant was much bigger last year than it was in 1850.

Consider the inroads which husiness has made into streets which were entirely given up to residences thirty years ago! It seems like a fairy-tale. Even the sacred precincts of Beacon street have been invaded.

It will not be many years before Boston prop er will be wholly devoted to stores and wareho something after the London plan. The first jubilee building was where the Art Museum now stands. People thought then it was "'way out on the Back Bay"-an awful distance. Today "it is 'way in town," so to speak.

The Bostonian of today who twenty years hence will look upon what is now the bare territory of the Back Bay will be surprised. The whole area to Brookline will be covered with residences, and Corey Hill will be "as near" as Beacon Hill seems to us now.

Twenty-five years hence, Brighton, Jamaica Plain and Dorchester will be peopled with a "thickness" such as few men today can imagine.

We ask the Bostonian of today to think of these things and not be at all discouraged as to our

Boston is really the city of all cities in the world in which to live.

When a man lands in New York the size and rush of that great city seem to say, "Here we are, every man for himself, and the devil take the hind-No man appears to care who his neighbor is, or to care a snap for him. One feels that it is a place to do a "rushing business," but no kind of a city to live in. And one gets the same impression in Chicago and many other cities.

But Boston, the chief of cities, is the place to do ousiness and to live. Progressive, industrious merchants can make money as easily as they can in any city, and there is a solid, conservative. peaceful, homelike air about Boston which gives the city an air of comfort and repose. Even visi tors from other big cities admit that it is the place

The poor boy can land in Boston from Maine. New Hampshire, Vermont or any interior town in this State, and become a millionnaire as quickly as he can anywhere in the world.

### We have many advantages over other cities.

Boston has been laughed at for its baked beans. Let them laugh. We have the best baked beans in the world, and the people who laugh in other cities find "Boston Baked Beans" advertised in a dozen places right under their noses.

Our young ladies are charged with being "blue stockings," wearing eye-glasses, and being uniformly gaunt, bony and homely. That is an in famous slander. There are just enough of that class to make the thousands of bright-eyed, rosycheeked, plump and attractive young ladies look all the handsomer by comparison. The latter abound in every street in the city, and can be found among all classes.

The staid and sedate old Boston merchant is still with us. All honor and prosperity to him and

But we have also in these later days thousands of young, vigorous, pushing, intelligent young men who are in business, in counting rooms, in workshops, behind counters, on the road-they are everywhere. Such of them as are ambitious and industrious are succeeding. They take THE GLOBE regularly, and are making the new Boston in a great degree. May success and prosperity attend them and their families.

Finally, reader, let no man despair in your when the outlook was more promising than it is in | presence of the future of Boston. Tell the dys-

peptic critic who is alw. ys unding fault with Boston to move out. His room is better than his com-

#### NO RELIEF FROM CONGRESS.

The protected manufacturers, after spending much time and some money in Washington-all in the interest of the unprotected workingman, of course-have got the Senate bill nearly in shape for passage. Almost every important amendment in the Senate to the changes made in committee of the whole has, with the exception of sugar, been in the direction of an increase of rates, and it is expected that the amendments to be proposed to the body of the bill will be in the same line. Clearly, the lessons of last year's elections were not well learned by somebody. The people have demanded a reduction of taxation in the shape of tariff reform, and the political mountebanks in Washington, making up in duplicity what they lack in knowledge, juggle with the interests of the country for the profit their masters, the capitalists, and the confusion of their constituents, the people. In committee of the whole, they make pretence of reducing the tariff, and then trust to the intricacy. of the subject to prevent the people from observ ing the increase of rates accomplished by amend ments in a roundabout way to the body of the bill. The people are beginning to see through the humbuggery of the tariff business, however, and when the time comes for a turning out of faithless servants something will be heard to drop in this country, and we are much mistaken if it does not have the hollow ring of the party of great moral

ideas. Mr. Kelley's pledge to reduce the internal reve nue \$75,000,000 has not been redeemed, and the Republicans do not mean that it shall be. The ways and means committee never intended to redeem that pledge. Not one of the tariff bills now before Congress materially reduces the burden of taxation and robbery borne so long and so patiently by the wage-workers of this country, who ately pay all the taxes. The passage of either or none of the bills will leave the burden substantially the same. There is no relief for the people possible while Congress is controlled by the capitalists who constitute the backbone of the Republican party.

#### LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL BUSI-NESS.

An experienced lawyer's estimate of what those n his profession have done, and desire to do for the public, is worthy of notice. There are hundreds of persons who will have their little joke at the expense of attorneys, but even they acknowledge, with others, the usefulness and good influence exerted by them generally in every community. What these professional gentlemen have done for the civilization of this country was recently admirably stated by Charles C. Bonney, Esq., in his annual address to the Illinois State Bar Association.

Among other reforms he advocates, in substance, the taking away the selection of jurors from political boards, and making the courts responsible for the purity of the jury system, that parties bringing trivial and malicious suits without cause shall bear the sole expense; that no one shall be heard in a court of justice except upon the condition of submitting both to do and to receive substantial justice, without regard to any technicality or matter of form; no judgment to be set aside if the record shows that substantial justice has been done; and that the courts of justice be given a summary jurisdiction over proceedings relating to the revenue, or to public improvements, or to eminent domain, or the like, for the instant investigation and correction of fraud, oppression, mistake and excess of authority. Mr. onney also thinks that judicial arbitration between employers and the employed is demanded by all the just interests of labor and of capital. and may now be regarded as inevitable. Strikes and riots must be prevented, and yet working men and women must not be oppressed.

He appreciates the fact that the sources of controversy incident to a new country are gradually being exhausted, and, except in the great commercial centres, litigation is relatively decreasing. Lawyers should therefore apply their legal learning and judgment to active business. Then all the great business interests of the people would come more and more under the guidance and protection of the legal profession. Business men would then retain them to such an extent that the courts would be relieved of many cases. It is therefore suggested by him that the knowledge taught in commercial colleges should be utilized by young lawyers to learn the methods of commerce, manusubjects.

### THE NEVADA SABBATH.

The miners of Nevada are not ostentatiously pious, and, in fact, it would not be grossly inaccurate to say that the people of the battle born State have an established reputation for excessive un godliness, acquired mainly by devoting the Sabbath to picnics, target shoots, horse-racing and poker. But Nevada is not the State to get left in the march of progress, and, learning that New York had procured a large stock of unique Sunday laws, and was having more fun than anybody in getting them enforced, Assemblyman Johnson of Nevada devised a bill "for the better observance of the Christian Sabbath." Mr. Johnson is not exactly a religious fanatic, but he believes in making some sort of distinction between Sunday and the rest of the week, and therefore he drew up a bill to compel people to refrain from transacting any business not absolutely ecessary on Sunday. The bill, which was passed and sent to the Governor for his signature, declares that every person who keeps open on Sunday any store, banking-house, broker office or other place of business for the purpose of transacting any business therein, or exposes for sale any provisions, dry goods, clothing, hardware, fruits, vegetables or other merchandise, shall be punish able by fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100.

But such a sweeping section as this would make life in Nevada a hollow mockery, an arid desert, and reduce the Comstocker to the necessity of going to church for amusement on Sunday afternoon and playing pedro for points with his wife in the evening for moral and mental improvement With accurate knowledge of the necessities of the people, and of just how much Sabbath observance they would stand, Assemblyman Johnson added this section: "The provisions of the preceding chapter do not apply to persons who, on Sunday keep open hotels, boarding-houses, barber shops baths, saloons, cigar stores, restaurants, taverns, livery stables and drug stores for the legitimate business of each."

As the act applies only to counties where 2500 votes or over are polled, and as there is only one such county in the State, viz: Storey county, the Comstocker would have been justified in regarding the Sunday law as a special infringement of his rights had the saving section been omitted.

### STRIKING FOR LIBERTY.

The aim of the Woman's Liberty League is to secure, as soon as possible, the right of franchise for the women of the United States, and a member who sends a communication to the Post declares that the ladies-God bless 'em!-propose to secure that right by blowing and burning up the property of people who have the bad luck to disagree with them. The brewers and saloon-keepers have aroused the revolutionary spirit in the unfair sex by opposing woman suffrage, and the outlook for the tyrant man is gloomy, and the future pregnant with calamities.

If we are to believe the correspondent's story, a national convention of the ladies who yearn to wear trousers and run ward caucuses, the innate love of justice, which is a marked characteristic of the feminine nature, shone forth resplendent. They resolved that they wanted personal liberty, which they defined as the power to compel other people to adopt their views on social and political questions, theirs being the only correct views; and, as the liquor men are the most obstinate in holding ideas of liberty inconsistent with the right of women to dictate what men shall drink, the gentle creatures very reasonably resolved to abolish the saloons and saloon-keepers of the country.

The anonymous member of the league says the liberty-loving women "will use fire, dynamite, torpedoes, nitro-glycerine, infernal machines, powder, anything and everything that will destroy the property and lives of their enemies. It was estimated that \$20 worth of gunpowder, judi-

ciously applied, would remove a saloon quicker | and confidentially to the pretty girl and she showed than \$50 worth of temperance or suffrage literature circulated in the vicinity of the saloon, or the petition of 500 women sent to the city fathers for

the removal of the nuisance." There is something practical about a reform conducted in that style. When one argues with a man who is not open to conviction, and it becomes manifest that his mind will not admit a logical conclusion, but will cling to error in spite of reason, the only way to bring the argument to a definite and satisfactory end is to knock his brains out, and thereby abolish error and secure harmony. The great logicians of the world, the Napoleons, Washingtons, Grants and Bismarcks, have prevented much noisy, profitless wrangling by thus establishing the correctness of their

#### UNEASINESS IN FRANCE.

The most notable feature of the political disurbance in France is the close resemblance of the symptoms of uneasiness among the people to those which preceded the tremendous upheaval of society known as the French revolution. Carlyle noted, in his history of that terrific protest of the oppressed, that in the dark days before the clouds arst into lurid flames of death and destruction in whose fearful light a world stood appalled, the condition of the French mind was one of preternatural suspicion. Rumors of the king's design to flee the country and seek the aid of Austria in subjugating unruly Paris found ready credence, and royalist conspiracies against the people, existing only in imagination, filled all minds with apprehension and terror. Nothing was too absurd for belief. The sight of a black cockade was enough to set St. Antoine off in hot haste to Versailles to head off an imaginary royalist outbreak, and when the courtiers about the poor, shiftless king spent their time in having the blues and looking gloomy, preternatural suspicion would have it that they were secretly arming themselves with daggers of an improved pat-

In these premonitory symptoms of derange ment of the public mind in France, history seems now to be repeating itself. When Plon-Plon's manifesto was issued, there came rumors of a vast conspiracy, with 30,000 armed men awaiting the signal to attack the Republic and deliver France bound into the hands of despotism once more, and from day to day these rumors have grown and taken new shapes of terror. Even the "daggers of improved pattern" have reappeared. Rochefort gives pretended details of a conspiracy on foot among the followers of the Count de Chambord, and says the Legitimist conspirators have distributed 200,000 daggers among the secret organizations. As before, the weapons are of a peculiar pattern, presenting when sheathed the appearance of a nun's crucifix of large size.

The story that these daggers were made in tions by different manufacturers and secretly fitted by the conspirators appeals to the French love of mystery and plotting. The manifest absurdity of equipping an army in these days with such puerile stage properties as poniards, when effective revolvers are easily obtainable and dynamite is cheap, does not seem to have occurred to these preternaturally suspicious patriots.

All these things are significant of widespread disquiet and abnormal apprehension among the people, and it will be well for France if history contents itself with the repetition of mere symptoms without prescribing the old heroic cure for the disease.

#### A CURIOUS CONTRAST.

If a number of citizens were asked, "Which costs this country the most money for their maintenance, lawyers, ministers or dogs?" some curious answers would undoubtedly be received. The warmest dispute would probably ensue over the cost of the clergy and that of attorneys, while the dogs would be ignored.

The statistics, however, are said to show these three interesting facts: It costs \$40,000,000 per annum for the maintenance of 37,000 lawyers.

It costs \$7,000,000 to support 40,000 clergy-There are \$50,000,000 expended upon 17,000,-

000 dogs. These are ccertainly suggestive figures. In the first place, it will be seen that dogs are financially of vital importance to the country, costing more than either lawyers or clergymen. The lawyers absorb almost six times as much money as the divines. And still we often hear of starving lawyers. Many of them certainly are living upon the fat of the land, and these figures ought to encourage young men who have just hung out their shingles. A very limited number of clergymen receive salaries ranging from \$10,000 to \$15,000. Mr. Beecher gets \$25,000, and one other New

York preacher, we think, \$20,000. The great

majority of them, however, realize much less than Clergymen, it should be recollected, oftentimes are obliged to give away much of their salary, so that a certain percentage of what they cost the country really returns to the people, And yet there are persons who think that too much money is given to the churches! Lawyers have in their ranks those with tender hearts, notwithstanding their much-abused calling, who are very charatable, but many of them realize money enough in two or three years to dazzle struggling clergymen. Quite a number of attorneys have made from \$50, 000 to \$125,000 and \$150,000 a year. Many make from \$15,000 to \$30,000, while a greater

number get from \$3000 to \$5000 per annum. The above statistics, which suggest many other thoughts, probably explain one of the causes of the falling off in the number of young men who enter the ministry, show why so many others are eager to become lawyers and may account for the happy lives of dogs.

### NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

An observant gentleman, who thinks that every poor young man ought to be thrifty and saving, says that the penniless condition of many men past their prime and of good habits, but unable to get work, ought to be a warning to others.

A little girl was walking on the street the other day, when she saw a very bow-legged man with a short coat on. "O ma!" she cried, "there's a man with a tunnel under him!"—[Exchange. Much is written about the "visible" supply of corn, wheat, etc., in the United States. Should like to hear of an increase in mechanics' wages, so that they can purchase these necessaries of life without spending their last cent and too often

running into debt. A Georgia woman who has twenty-one children blew a horn for them to come into the house. Somehow she counted twenty-two. This mystified her, and she declared that she couldn't remember having only twenty-one. In order to satisfy herself she turned them all out in the storm and let them in one at a time, she acting as teller, while a vis-

itor kept the tally-sheet.

A Philadelphia clergyman, who had married a handsomely-dressed couple, and given them a gorgeous certificate, subsequently opened the envelope they had handed him, and instead of the \$10 or \$20 he expected he found this note: "Reverend Sir-Allow me to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the service you have rendered me this evening. And in times to come I hope that I will be able to compensate you in a more substantial manner. I am a poor have to work every day for my living, and that is the reason I cannot offer you more than my heartfelt gratitude. May God, in his infinite wisdom, keep you and bless you."

At Baku, Russia, a process has been success fully tried by which kerosene oil is solidified to look like tallow and can be caused to revert to its natural liquid state. Other oils are said to be treated in the same way. The kerosene is to be made into candles and the oil kings, Nobel Brothers, expect to undersell the candle dealers throughout the continent. Near Metz a tame bear was walking in the

woods and suddenly came upon an Alsatian hunter, who pointed his gun to fire, when the bear stood on his hind legs and danced. The hunter thought it was the devil and fled. The New York World significantly says:

"Thirty years ago the workingmen of New York were not only better clad and better fed but better noused than the workingmen of London. What honest observer will say this of them to-The Detroit Free Press relates this: A pretty

him a number of carpet samples of Massachusetts manufacture. When Dawes went back he announced with great vigor the motion to increase the duty on carpets. And those few hours' talk of a pretty woman with a few senators cost the rest of the women in the United States twenty or thirty

per cent. more in the price of their carpets. A Western speculator is coining money by hiring stores, filling them with a showy stock, and then selling off the goods at auction at a good profit, pretending that a telegram has informed he must go to take possession of the estate.

him of the death of a rich relative abroad where The Thirteen Club of New York continue their social suppers and drink thirteen toasts. Whether they see thirteen doors and thirteen keyholes when

they go home only thirteen men can tell, but they never will even if asked thirteen times. Trains on the Northern Pacific are supplied with a "grub box," to be used by the passengers in

case the train should happen to get snowed in on its journey. The box contains bread, crackers, canned beef, fish and Boston baked beans. Four other members of the next Congress are said to owe the government like Colonel Tom Ochiltree. The latter lays the blame for his \$13,-

wants to settle it by payment of \$500. The moving bog in the vicinity of Castlerea, in Ireland, is advancing rapidly toward that town. Several thousand acres of land are submerged. mills are stopped, bridges are choked up, and traffic on the road from Ballinagara to Castlerea is

000 indebtedness upon his subordinates, and

now suspended. A lawyer said to a scamp who tried to make him believe in his innocence: "My boy, you must tell your counsel everything, freely and clearly. It is for him to tangle things up afterwards."

"We have a call-bell in our private office," says an editor; "it is used to call one of our boys with. At least that is the popular legend connected with the article. When we want one of our boys we ring the bell, and then go out in the back office and hunt him up and tell him of the fact. It always pleases him to learn that we have been ringing."—[Exchange.

The money paid in drink in England annually is nearly double that spent for bread, and nearly five times as much as that spent in milk-the two most nourishing articles of food.

A landlady advertises that she has "a fine, airy, well-furnished bedroom for a gentleman twelve foot square"; another has "a cheap and desirable suite of rooms for a respectable family in good repair"; still another has "a hall bedroom for a single woman 8x12."

A German physician treats typhoid fever by putting the patient into a bath warmed to the temperature of his body and then gradually cooling it down to sixty or even forty degrees. The effect of this application is said to be magical in the immediate amelioration of the fever. This treatment is applied successfully in the German

When 11 years old the late Richard Wagner was engaged in writing a drama, "a compo he once said, "of 'Hamlet' and 'King Lear.' The design was grand in the extreme. Forty-two people died in the course of the piece, and I was obliged to let most of them reappear as ghosts in the last act for want of living characters." Russian women are persevering. The universi-

ties being closed to them, those living in St. Pe tersburg began to organize themselves into societies for study. Accepting their invitations, professors in the universities lectured to them on literature, language, mathematics and the material The whiskey bill stands a hard chance of passing at this session of Congress, although there is

no telling what bills will or will not be passed under a suspension of the rules at the last De committee on finance am gwine to look into our lodge safe once a week all freu de y'ar, an' if de money doan' tally with the secretary's figgers a cyclone will begin to circle.—[Brother Gardner.

If you would be known and not know, vegetate in a village; if you would know though you be not known, live in a city.—[Colton. Jefferson said there are two classes of political thinkers: The one, fearing or pretending to distrust the intelligence and patriotism of the people, would grasp all possible power and centralize our free political system; the other, confide in the virtues and capacity of the people for all tasks of self and State government, and would make them, instead of party leaders, the depository of power. Isaiah was no truer prophet than Thomas Jefferson. He described eighty years ago the American government of today.—[Sracken (Ky.) Chronicle. Last year 2000 patents in electricity were filed

at the patent office in Washington. An old lady asked at the Sandersville, Ga., post office for "yaller developments to do letters up in." A Michigan family recently disinterred the body of their son to take off a bandage which tied the feet of the corpse. Michiganders believe that Gabriel will begin with their State, taking in the rest of the world some hours later.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

The memorable floods of 1832 and 1847 have been beaten by the present great rise in the Ohio river. An appeal for aid has been issued, as the distress far exceeds the means in the hands of the charitable institutions and societies of Cincin-

The aggregate resources of the 127 savings banks in New York State at the beginning of 1883 were \$472,927,319, an increase of \$29,879,319 during the year. The increase in deposits was \$24,314,820, of which \$14,374,529 was in New York City. The number of depositors was 1,095,-971, an increase of 59,865 during the year. It is related of Mrs. Langtry's husband that the

agent of their property in Ireland wrote him say-

ing that the tenants demanded lower rents, and

had threatened to resort to the shot-gun policy to secure them. Mr. Langtry replied as follows: "Dear Sir-You may say to my tenants that any threats to shoot you will never intimidate me." While the Common Council of Dayton, O., was in session President Bryce got thirsty, and went out to drink in a neighboring bar-room, leaving Alderman Ambrose to preside. Alderman Weinrach hates and despises Ambrose, and in beginning a speech pointedly omitted the phrase, "Mr

said Ambrose. "All right," retorted Weinrach; "you're a fraud and a lobbyist. There." At this point the police were called in. Ex-State Senator Bill Gibson of Nevada, when approached and asked to support a certain bill to which he was opposed, replied: "You see, boys, I pledged my constituents to vote a certain way, and I must keep my word. I'm a sport, and if I fall down I lose caste in my profession." Even

President." "You must address the chair, sir,"

the lobbyists respected him for his honesty. Rerdell's testimony in the Star route cases must have rudely shaken Ingersoll's alleged belief that his clients are honest men. The extent of the terrible flood in the Ohio val-

ley may be judged from the fact that it has closed

the mouth of the "oldest inhabitant," because he cannot remember anything that beats it. General Toombs proposes to ignore General Longstreet in his coming history of the civil war. An ancient writer says that "history is nothing but lies," and the manner in which history is written by numerous modern writers partly bears

### A Very Worldly Deacon.

[Detroit Free Press.]
A Hudson river farmer who wanted a better horse than he possessed drove into Yonkers one day with his nag, and hunting up a certain citizen who had the sort of horse he wauted, the farmer stated his desire to exchange, and added: "I understand that you are a Christian man?"

out that assertion.

stated his destre to exchange, and added:

"I understand that you are a Christian man?"

"Yes, sir."

"Belong to the Baptist Church?"

"Yes,"

"One of the deacons, I believe?"

A trade was made, and the farmer drove home with the new equine. But in the course of three days he returned and began:

"See here, deacon, what kind of a man are you? You never told me that the horse I got of you had spavins and ring bones and heaves."

"No, I believe I didn't."

"Well, you are a pretty Christian, you are."

"My friend," placidly replied the good man, "if you can find it anywhere in the good book that a deacon in the Babtist church must point out the defects in his own horse, where a sinner is too ignorant to see for himself, I'll admit my sin, and trade back. Come in and we'll hunt for the passage."

the heart—is a strictly nervous disease. It begins with a sensation of pain and constriction in the region of the heart, accompanied with more or less pain and numbness in the left arm. For no other disease of the heart is Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator better adapted, and a test of its remedial properties will show immediate results. TO OUR READERS.

When you answer any of the advertise young female went into the Senate lobby the other ments in this paper, please do us the favor to meution that you saw the same in THE day and sent word for Senator Dawes of Massa chusetts. He came out and sat down very close | BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE.

#### THINGS RICH AND STRANGE.

Queer Stories About Moted People. Mary Anderson was fined \$1 and costs for drunkenness in the Boston Police Court Thursday.

Charley Ross was sent to fail in Petersburg, Va., last Friday, for stealing old jurak. Alfred Tennyson is in jail in Baltimore. He is charged with assault and battery.

George Washington has just been sent to jail in Washington for assaulting John Sullivan.

John Quincy Adams was shot in the left shoulder at Deadwood on the 4th inst. He is doing well. Benjamin Franklin Butler was arrested in East st. Louis last week, on a charge of stealing an

George Washington Fremont, colored, has just been admitted to the bar of Prince William county, Va.

George Washington grabbed a lap robe from the carriage of Dr. Rickerfs, in Baltimore, and is now in jail. George is a colored man.

Don Cameron of St. Louis. Graviot county, Michigan, has caused the arrest of 'N. A. Richards, teacher, for punishing a school-boy. Mary Washington and her daughter. Martha Washington, colored, were arrested in Savannah recently for obtaining a sewing machine on false

#### How Snow Fell Upon Virginia.

(Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.)
Last Sunday the weather was arctic on the Comstock. The mercury was many degrees below the freezing point, if not below zero, all day. The extreme cold and a peculiar state of the atmosphere combined to produce a beautiful phenomenon. The steam from the various hoisting works and from the old Consolidated Virginia shaft—where the suction fan is at work—rose vertically in immense columns to a height of some 2000 feet and being there congealed was wafted by a gentle breath of air from the east all over the city, where it fell in the shape of glittering particles of frost or fine snow flakes. As the sky was perfectly clear at the time and, the sun shining brightly the effect was very beautiful. The tall pillars of vapor were of silvery whiteness and the falling particles of frost glittered like the dust of diamonds. extreme cold and a peculiar state of the atmos-

#### A Georgia Fox Up a Chimney.

Henry County Weekly.1
Mr. Bose Price of Tussahaw district started out bird hunting one day last week, but had not proceeded far before his dogs sumped a large gray tox. He was shortly reinforced by several other gentlemen, and the chase became quite spirited, lasting for two or three hours. Upon being closely pressed by the dogs the fox finally took refuge in Aleck Norman's house, to the great consternation of the family, who were seated around the fireside. It first ran up the chimney, but did not remain longer than a minute before it scurried down again and ran under a bed, from which place of concealment it was dislodged and promptly exterminated. proceeded far before his dogs sumped a large gray

#### A Hole 50,000 Feet Long.

[Buffalo Express.]
Work in the Brown block, which is being remodelled to suit the wants of the Western Union Telegraph Company, goes on rapidly. Supports for over 1100 wires have been placed on the roof. To over 1100 wires have been placed on the roof. To admit all the wires contemplated, and to carry them through the building in the several stories, it is stated that 150,000 holes will have to be bored, three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and most of them through cleats or joists four inches thick. This is equal to one continuous hole 600,000 inches long, 50,000 feet, or over nine miles. A separate contract for the boring of this ninemile hole has been let. But there are in Buffalo many bigger bores than this.

#### Why Two Tarheels Whittled Sticks. [Elizabeth City Economist.]

A correspondent writing from Davie county says: Mr. Editor, I see you are hunting up old nen. Down here along this part of the North Carolina coast is a good range for them. We can scare 'em up in the neighborhood of the hundreds. There's Sammy Mann and Neddy Payne, both of them near 100, and they can dence a jig now equal to a boy of 18. On North Banks they sometimes die, but on South Banks they once had a meeting and whittled sticks to decide who should kill his grandfather that they might see what a funeral was.

#### Her Little Brother's Useful Button.

(Philadelphia Times.)
A young woman living near Williamsport, Penn., recently swallowed a pin, which lodged crosswise in her throat. After the physicians had given up the case as hopeless, the young woman's little brother persuaded her to swallow a button, to which was attached a string. When the button was swallowed the boy jerked the string and dis-lodged the pin. The young woman's throat was somewhat torn, but not seriously injured.

One Owl Knocks Out Two Crows. An owl fought with two crows for an hour near Bethlehem, Tenn., last Friday. The owl was at a disadvantage, owing to the sunlight, but after flying from tree to tree he finished the battle on the ground by killing one crow and blinding the other. When the owl flew toward the woods, however, he was followed by a score of crows, evidently determined on vengeance.

A Cow's Diet of Horseshoe Nails. Blacksmith Kirk of Locust Valley, L. I., owned

a valuable cow. A few days ago she fell sick, and before the arrival of the doctor died. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that she had four handfuls of horseshoe nails in her stom-ach. One of them had forced its way to the heart and embedded the point about half an inch in tha

The True Tale of a Georgia Well Digger. (Mountain Signal.)
"Some two years ago, Mr. Williams dug the well

which I am at work in, and struck a good stream of water. During the dry season it affords plenty of water, but in the wet weather, during the winter season, it always gets lower, and in very wet weather dries entirely up." This well went entirely dry during the recent e at days' rain.

Won't Let Them Salute Their Sweethearts!

(Syracuse Herald.) People of the eastern part of the city complain that there is much unnecessary tooting of railway steam whistles in their neighborhood. They assert that engineers use this means to salute their wives or sweethearts or to awake a sleeping chum or from other similar motives. They are deteror from other similar motives. They mined that the annoyance shall cease.

A White Squirrel and a White Partridge. Henry Schwinge of Indianapolis has received from Mr. R. A. Huston of Kennard, Ind., a white squirrel. It is fully grown, as white as snow, and very playful. Mr. Huston captured it in the forest.
Polk Miller of Richmond has on exhibition at his store a Virginia partridge, which is nearly

It's a Cirl, of Course.

tNew York Morning Journal.]
Residents of Newton, N. J., are considerably

amused and talkative over the appearance of

double-tongued baby in this city. The mother of

the child is the wife of James Thompson of No. 380 South Warren street, and both mother and baby are doing well. The baby is of the feminine Measuring Wheat in North Carolina. [Oxford Torchlight.] A gentleman of our village not long since caught in Grassy creek, about three miles from

## five days, until they got tired of it, besides a good deal given away to the neighbors. The shell is used for measuring wheat.

here, a huge turtle. The flesh fed four families

Hair Longer Than Its Owner. [Atlanta Constitution.] There is quite a prodigy in Dahlonega. A young lady, Miss Jennie Thomason, from Gaddistown district, Union county. She is five feet in height, her full head of hair five feet and eight inches long, and 18 years of age. Hair black as the "raven's

Chocolate Colored Lambs. [Philadelphia Times.] Milton Sharpless of West Bradford township,

Chester county, owns a dozen singularly-colored lambs. One of the lambs is almost the exact color of a fox, another is of a chocolate color, and still another is spotted like a fawn. Knot So Worthless After All.

(Chicago Times.)

A walnut knot which grew on the farm of Joseph Jackson, near Centreville, and for several years supposed to be worthless on account of de

cay, was recently sold for between \$200 and \$300 for exportation to Europe. A Curious Pipe Unearthed in Georgia. [Athens Banner-Watchman.]
A gentleman in Athens has a large Indian peace pipe.that will weigh five or six pounds, taken from a mound in Greene county. It is the exact shape

#### of a crow, and as sound as when carved. The Depth of Meanness in Georgia. [Washington Gazette.] A white wonian in this county once gave a man

the money to buy a marriage license with which he was to marry her. He went off, bought a license and married another woman. MOTHERS DON'T KNOW.-How many children

are punished for being uncouth, witul and indif-ferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they would give the little ones moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks the children would be all a parent could desire."

## WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill Killed for the. Present Session.

A Dispute in the House Which is Said to Have Brought it About.

The Internal Revenue Bill and the Reductions to be Made by It.

WASHINGTON, February 18 .- The fate of the Senate tariff bill will be settled tomorrow, and the indications are that it will be killed. If it is, the responsibility will rest upon the Republican party. Failing to pass a bill satisfactory to the monopolists of Pennsylvania and Ohio, they do not dare to give the House an opportunity to pass upon the work of the Senate. The explosion in the House yesterday, which was only terminated by the special order for eulogies of Mr. Snackleford, is regarded on all sides as destroying the last lingering hope of a bill at the present session. According to Mr. Morrill's announcement, the Senate will sit out its tariff bill tomorrow night. A long debate is expected on Mr. Sherman's amendments to the metal schedule, and opinions vary as to

whether they will pass or not.

Tomorrow also the House will be asked to pass, under a suspension of the rules, an internal revenue bill. This bill, reported from the ways and means committee, is a counterpart of the Senate internal revenue bill, to which tariff revision is tacked. The object of its movers is by passing it to relieve the Senate of the delays which would follow an attempt there to separate the two subjects. The following estimates are made of the reductions in taxation that will follow the passage of the internal reveune bill: MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

Friction matches, \$3,272,258 00

Patent medicines, perfumery, etc. 1,978,395 00

Bank checks, 2,318,455 00

Bank deposits, 4,007,704 00

Savings bank deposits, 88,400 00

Bank capital, 1,38,340 00

Savings bank capital, 14,729 00

National bank capital, 5,521,927 00

National bank deposits, 437,774 00 

Total,.....\$42,634,007 00 The commissioner of internal revenue estimates The Reduction in Round Numbers to \$41,-

000,000. The act is to go into effect May 1, 1883, and a rebate is allowed upon all unbroken packages of chairman of the ways and means committee, has made a close poll of the House, and he estimates that with a full House there will be 210 votes for the bill and 75 votes against it. This proportion he thinks will be maintained whatever the number of votes are cast, and he is confident that the bill will pass. How many Demogratic votes will bill will pass. How many Democratic votes will be recorded against it is not known, but the Re-publicans calculate upon the support of members who represent tobacco-growing districts. There are not more than ten Republicans who will coppose it.

who represent tobacco-growing districts. There are not more than ten Republicans who will oppose it.

The appropriation bills will be pushed as rapidly as possible, after the tariff bill is out of the way. The fortification bill is first in order. The army and navy bills are still in the Senate committees. An effort will be made during the week to pass the shipping and bankruptcy bills. Tomorrow, under the rules of the House, is for motions to suspend the rules and pass such measures as may be moved on behalf of the several committees of the House. The same rule applies to the last six days of the session, which covers all of the next week, so that in fact there are but five days remaining of the session for legitimate legislation.

Mr. Hiscock has given notice that he will bring up the sundry civil appropriation bill Tuesday. This will require at least two or three days, and in the present disposition on both sides to run off into political controversies may occupy the week. This must be followed by the deficiency appropriation bill and the river and harbor bill, if it is to come back to the House again.

Tomorrow the commerce committee may try

The River and Harbor Rill.

The whiskey men will probably make a test of he strength of its forces in the House, though majority will be quite surprising. After the two remaining appropriation bills are out of the way there will be but little general legislation, and efforts to pass special bills will probably be the principal matters occupying the attention of the House.

principal matters occupying the attention of the House.

Excepting the appropriation bills in the Senate, and a few bills in the House, that should be reported to the next Congress, committee work has been entirely abandoned, even by the ways and means, the judiciary claims, and that class of House committees meet now only by special call, while the minor committees will not have special meetings. The deficiency bill will be begun by the House appropriations committee and come in at the fag end of the session. It is said that an effort will be made to strike from the river and harbor bill the appropriation to continue the work at the Plum Point reach, the recent floods having washed 1000 feet of the work away, which demonstrates the impracticability of it. This will be an outgrowth of the work of the special committee on the improvement of the Mississippi.

### CUTTING OFF A FAT THING.

Putting the Clerk of the Supreme Court on a Salary of \$6000 a Year, With No

Perquisites. WASHINGTON, February 17 .- The appropriations committee have inserted a clause in the sun-dry civil bill, placing the clerk of the United States Supreme Court on the same footing as the clerks of the Circuit Court, and fixing the salary at \$6000 per year. They have also made a provision that his office shall come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. Mr. McKenney has been making from \$20,000 to \$25,000 per year out of his position from fees, and a recent investigation shows that he was in the habit of drawing a stated sum per folio for copying the decisions of the court and then sending the original manuscript to the public printer. He will do so no more under the new law.

Washington, February 17.—Some time ago he attention of the appropriations committee of civil employes paid from the appropriations as the support of the army. Sentor Plumb introduced to be printed today four amendments which he will propose to the army bill. The first provides that in the ordinance bureau not more than \$65,000 shall be paid to civil employes. The amount expended now is \$73,170. The second provides that not more than \$1,600,000 shall be paid civilians in the Quartermaster's Dapartment; they now receive \$1,819,161 76. Department; they now receive \$1,819,161 76. For civilians in the Subsistence Department the limit of \$105,000 is fixed as against \$114,135 now paid. In the Medical Department \$34,000 is fixed, against \$195,999 now paid.

Objections to the Mexican Treaty.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—Representative McLane of Maryland, who was minister to Mexico when the treaty of 1859 was negotiated, says that the proposed treaty has the same vices which were contained in the Hawaiian treaty as regards sugar, and it contains no provision that will prevent sugars grown in Central America from being sent to Mexico and then being sent into this country as Mexican sugar.

Steinitz Defeated by a Young American. New York, February 19.—There was a pleasant surprise in the Manhattan Chess Club rooms, Wednesday, when one of the youngest American players, Mr. F. M. Teed, defeated the veteran Austrian champion, Mr. Steinitz, Mr. Teed handled the white army, the battle beginning with the Ruy-Lopez opening. A brilliant game followed, the black king being pushed to the wall, so that Mr. Steinitz resigned atter his forty-sixth move. The game was analyzed by skilful members of the club, without discovering a way by which the Austrian general could have escaped defeat. Mr. Teed is looked upon as the coming American player. He won the champion medal in the late tournament in the club. Wednesday, when one of the youngest American

### Cost of a Yanken Schooner

[Providence Press.]
Years ago the profit derived by the owners of schooners and other large sailing craft was much greater than at present, as the rates paid for freight were more liberal, but the cutting of prices this also, and the result is that a load is sometimes taken now at a price which, barring accident, will little more than pay the wages of the men and pay for the food which they must eat. A well-built, two-masted schooner of 100 tons burthen will cost to build, and completely rig and there will cost to build, and completely rig and there will cost to build, and completely rig and there will result in the state of the men and pay for the free by Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard street. Philadelphia, Penn.

Mrs. Olive Kelly, Dennisport, Mass., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters improved my general health and appetite when greatly impaired."

was one in this port a few days ago of 150 tons, that was copper-fastened and extra-planked and finished, which cost \$15,000. The average cost of building and equipping a schooner is from \$75 to \$30 per ton, hence it will be readily seen that one of the large 800-ton, three-masted schooners costs quite a mint of money. As for the average earnings of a craft of this sort, it is impossible to estimate, as it depends altogether upon the freight she earries, what kind of luck she has in regard to accidents, and whether or not she is constantly employed. Of course there are some vessels which pay a big percentage on the money invested, but these are like angels' visits—few and far between.

#### HEIR TO \$100,000,000.

The Great Claim of One of the Bradley Statement to a Globe Reporter.

"Yes, \$100,000,000 is a large sum," said Mr. J P. McIlrath, speaking to a GLOBE reporter at his office at the United States Court House recently, "A very large sum, but I have no reason to doubt that I am one of a dozen heirs who will shortly come into possession of that amount. For fifteen years we have been at work trying to bring this about, and a re-cent cablegram indicates that the long-desired result has been attained at last. The matter is still in the hands of attorneys, but from what have heard I should say that it was virtually settled. I am the only member of the family in New England. The rest are living in Cleveland, Ohio. We are all in exceedingly comfortable circumstances," continued Mr. McIlrath, laughingly, "and can afford to wait a while longer for

our fortune if necessary."

The fortune which he referred to, it seems, has already been waited for and fought for by various members of the Bradford family for over 100 years, and during all this while has been steadily

members of the Bradford family for over 100
years, and during all this while has been steadily
growing in the Bank of England, until it has now
reached its present enormous dimensions.

The story of this great fortune is a rather simple
one. Mrs. Peir of Geneva is the nearest living
descendant of Colonel Bradford, who received
his great fortune from his second wife, Alice
Carpenter, who, in turn, received her wealth
from her first husband, an English nobleman. The story of the courtship in England, the separation of Colonel Bradford and
Miss Carpenter and their subsequent meeting
and marriage in America, when Colonel Bradford and
Miss Carpenter and his first love a widow, is
familiar to every reader of history. This
interesting revival of a well-known story is
a matter of more than usual interest. The
wealth brought Colonel Bradford by his
second wife was left by him at the time of
his death unbequeathed. With that native
honesty so characteristic of Englishmen the
property has been left untouched, and has increased in almost a compound ratio. An old lady,
Mrs. Francis Peir, Mr. Mellrath's grandmother,
living in Geneva, Lake county, Ohio, is the first
and nearest heir to the great fortune. Mrs. Peir
was born in 1827, and was a close relative, and
now the nearest relative of Colonel Bradford
of Mayflower fame. Below her, however, and
with secondary claims to the great fortune, are
her two children, Mr. A. C. McIlrath of East
Cleveland and Mrs. Braman of Geneva, Lake
county. It is the children of Mrs. McIlrath, of
whom there are ten, who have been pushing the
matter, the result of which will be the speedy
arrival of the fortune. The family at last see
a reward awaiting them for their untiring
and unceasing labors. The McIlrath, who has been
in the government secret service for
a long time, and for the past three years has been
stationed in New England and latterly in Boston,
and Webster, Phillip, Oilver, Condit and William
of Cleveland, Ohio. Besides these, who will get a
slice of the great fortune, there a all daughters of Mrs. McIlrath.

"As you see, we come to our title through our grandmother," said Mr. McIlrath. "This Mrs. Frances Peir was the first white woman, by the way, born in Ohio. I must confess that I know less about the details of this business than some of my brothers in Ohio, but I have received a telegram to the effect that all was well and a letter would follow later."

Mr. McIlrath is an unmarried man of middle age, of extremely courteous and pleasant ad-

Mr. McIrath is an unmarried man of middle age, of extremely courteous and pleasant address, and a favorite with all who know him. The matter has been virtu-lly placed in his hands and those of his brothers by his grand-mother and they have pushed it through all the intricacies of legal technicalities through their attorney in England. The announcement of the final success of the work of the counsel after so many years of vain endeavor has naturally caused much excitement not only among the heirs themselves, but among all who know them.

#### DEATH OF WILHELM R. WAGNER. The Life and Works of the Eminent German Composer.

VENICE, February 19 .- Wagner, the eminent composer, died here Wednesday. Wilhelm Richard Wagner was born at Leipzig in the year 1813. His father was a police actuary, who died six months after the birth of his gifted son. Marrying a second time, the widow's next mate was an actor, painter and writer of comedies. He took a fatherly interest in his hopeful stepson, whom he intended to make a painter, but died when the boy was 7 years old, and had been

found inapt to learn the art of drawing. Only a few days before the good man's death, hearing his stepsoi perform on the piano be expressed the opinion that he might make a skilful musician. Deprived of experienced guidance in the direction which nature had intended him to follow, young Wagner amused himself with original musical and literary composition, imitating a bewildering variety of authors in both. With a practical eye he watched the success of others, and made himself most conspicuous among the aspirants who had something new to offer the public of the kind which had already won their approval. When he was 15 years old one of his compositions was put upon the stage, and he has tolled ever since, during the most of the time, against such discouragements of poverty and numerous temporary failures as but few men could go through without suffering the collapse of their hopes. But Wagner has always believed in himself to a degree that would be called excessive but for the free that the least extraction to the stage. himself to a degree that would be called excessive but for the fact that he has attained the highest position among composers, and has established innovations in art which promise to be permanent.

The New York Tribune's High Estimate of

Him in His Several Capacities, NEW YORK, February 19 .- Of the death of Richard Wagner, the Tribune, which devotes six columns to an obituary, says: "The death of Wagner removes the most rugged, uncompromising, original and powerful art character born in this century. This great master was perhaps the most myriad minded whom music has ever produced. Not only was he a musician, but he left his mark on the poetical, political and philosophical literature of Germany. His death leaves gigantic projects without a head for the agitation in favor of what is popularly called the music of the future' centred in him, and derived all its impuises directly from him. His death will dumbfound his followers and set the world of musicians agog. With Wagner's death will undoubtedly end, for a long time at least, musical productions in the complete style of the master. None of the present composers of Germany, not even the most ardent devotees of his music, have shown the ability to follow closely in his footsteps. columns to an obituary, says: "The death of

#### CAUSE OF THE OHIO FLOODS. All the Damage the Result of Denuding the

Forests.

New York, February 19.—The Sun, in alarm at the terrible floods in the West, says: "The reason for the calamity in the Ohio valley is chiefly to be found in the destruction of the forests on the hills of western New York, western Pennsylvania and western Virginia, whence the head waters of the Ohio are fed. That vast extent of hill country has been practically denuded of its trees, and the consequence is that the heavy snows of the winter, lying unprotected under the action of the sun and the rains of this season, instead of being very graduilly melted, as they would have been had the forests been left standing, are melted all at once and rush down into the valley of the Ohio in an interwhelming mass. This mighty and destructive flood of the early spring will probably be followed during the heats of summer by a corresponding drought and scarcity of water, under whose effects the Ohio will become a shallow, sluggish stream of very little use for purposes of navigation or any other purpose. The same cause may soon produce similar results in this State. As soon as the woods of our Adirondack region are destructive freshets in the Hudson as well as in the Mohawk." trees, and the consequence is that the heavy snows

BURLINGTON, Vt., February 19 .- The troubles of a West Ferrisburg divorced couple are creating what they call a local sensation. For two years there has been endless gossip about the married

life of R. P. Satley and his wife Jennie, and it has not abated since the divorce was granted, Jennie having held defiant and single possession of her husband's mortgaged farm.

The other day Satley, with his hired man, waded through the snow to fill an ice house on the farm, but his divorced spouse came down on the pair with a loaded pistol and drove them, begging her not to shoot, from the premises.

Satley is now on his way over the snowdrifts to the State attorney's house at Starksboro to get a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Satley.

It is a singular coincidence that each of these unfortunate people has been thrice married, and lost one partner by death and two by divorce.

ordinary medical treatment don't fail to get the Treatise on Compound Oxygen, that wonderful revitalizing agent and health restorer, and study it carefully. It is sent free by Drs. STARKEY &

## IN THE BAY OF BISCAY,

A Tempest-Tossed Bark Narrowly Escapes Shipwreck.

Two Seamen Carried Out with Wreckage and Washed on Board Again.

Family-Mr. J. P. Mclirath's Interesting Shivered Masts and Tattered, Ice-Covered Sails.

> NEW YORK, February 19 .- Shortly after daybreak on Thursday a full-rigged bark passed through the Narrows. Her appearance attracted attention. Lines of snow hung on every rope, melting icicles hanging from the yards and ratlines gave her the appearance of a crystal ship, and a splintered jury topmost rigged on the foremast betokened that she had had a rough encounter with the sea. She was the Nor wegian bark Woye, from Bilboa, in Spain, for New York, with iron ore. Her captain, Christensen, dropped anchor in the quarantine quarter. Then a tug went to her assistance, and, amid the pelting rain, she was towed slowly down to the Delaware

& Lackawanna railway pier in Hoboken. "You look as if you had had a bad time of it somewhere," said a reporter to Captain Christen-

somewhere," said a reporter to Captain Christensen.

"Come into my cabin," said he, "and I will tell you all about it. To be sure, we have had a very severe voyage, and I am thankful not only that I have been able to bring this stanch little bark to port in safety, but that I haven't lost a man on the voyage. After leaving Santander, where we had been unloading a cargo of Norwegian pine, we put into Bilboa, on the northwest corner of Spain. There we took in a cargo of iron ore, and started for America on the 27th of December. We were in first class order when we left, that is to say, we were taut and ship-shape all over. I had with me a crew of ten men, all Norsemen. On Monday, the 8th of January, when we were in the trough of the sea in the Bay of Biscay, we ran right into the middle of a storm of snow and hail. The snow covered the ship like a sheet, and we couldn't see through it a ship's length ahead. The wind was blowing hard from the west-northwest and the sea was running high, frequently making clean breaches over the deck. The Woye bore it so well that I thought we would get through all right. I was afraid of the cargo a bit, because you see, if it had shifted and remained on one side of the hold, down we would have gone to the bottom of the Bay of Biscay. The storm lasted till Wednesday, the 10th, when suddenly the wind began to veer a few points toward northwest and to increase to a hurricane.

The Lower Foretopsails Split.

The Lower Foretopsails Split. "In the middle of the hurricane there blew suddenly one terrific blast. If the steersman hadn't been lashed to the wheel he would have gone overbeen lashed to the wheel he would have gone overboard, and as for the other men who happened to be on deck, they grabbed at whatever solid thing they could reach and held on with all their strength. Above the noise of the whistling winds 1 heard a sharp report like a cannon discharged in the air. I looked up, and there I saw my lower foretopsalls whipping the air in ribbons, and making reports like the crack of a pistol every time they flapped. I sent up nine men to take down the rags. The job was a terrible one, as sometimes the ribbons would twist around a man just like a big serpent and try to haul him off the rigging. However, the job was accomplished and the rags were dropped into the sea. The men came down very much exhausted.

Hauging Over the Boiling Waves.

"On the morning of the 11th a hurricane was still blowing, and the Woye shipped tons and tons of blowing, and the Woye shipped tons and tons of water. She was beginning to have enough of the Bay of Biscay, O.' I did the best I could to prepare fresh lower foretopsails, and when they were ready I sent the second mate, Hendrick Hansen, and two able-boaied seamen, Andreas Hansen and Lars Thommissen, up aloft to set them again. This would be about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They were in the act of replacing one of the top gallant backstays, which had parted through the straining of the vessel, when a fiercer blust of the hurricane than we had before experienced struck the topgallant mast, which broke off with a loud crack and fell, dragging with it a quantity of rigging and the topgallant yard. Then the gallant mast went by the board. In the confusion of flapping ropes and sails I could not see any of the men, and I limagined they had been knocked overboard. The vessel then heeled over, and there I saw Hendricks and Andreas Hanson clinging to the broken rigging and hanging right over the boiling waves, which seemed to leap up for them like wild bensts. I grew sick at heart. I saw no means of helping them. They were hanging there, while the wind was howling and the waves were roaring, fully twelve feet out from the ship's side, They could not hang there long. They must drop before the lapse of many seconds, and then—well, in such a sea I should never have seen them again on earth. While I was gazing at them I saw coming rolling along one gigantic wave. As it came nearer and nearer it grew in bulk. At last it reached them. I shut my eyes and thought all was over with them. "Good by, Hendricks," I said; "Good by Andreas. God have mercy on you, for you were both good sailors."

Washed Back on Board.

"When the great wave had passed over the Woye I found that it had thrown the ship on her other side. I looked up to the fore-topmast and there I saw Hendricks and Andreas clinging to the shrouds. They were safe. That big wave had saved them that I thought was going to wash them into eternity. You see, when the vessel began to heel over, they were gradually lifted up, and as they swung over near the foremast they made a leap for the lower forerigging, just like a trapeze man in a circus springing from bar to bar. Poor Hendricks caught hold of an iron block, and his right thumb by some means was gripped between the tackle and the pulley and wrenched right off. How he kept himself from falling to the deck after such an accident is a mystery to me; but both he and Andreas came down all right, and I was never more glad to see two men in my life. While Hendricks and Andreas were swinging over the waves Lars Thommssen was making his way down the rigging with all his might. He had not been swung off with the topgallant and gallant mast, but the moment he set foot on deck he was just as nearly getting his goose cooked as Hendricks and Andreas. The big wave that saved them caught him in the back, lifted him up like a child, and then dashed him into the lee scuppers. Then it rolled him over and over and finally left him nearly dead, with a heap of heavy spars piled on top of him. Two or three men seized crowbars and pryed the spars off him. Then they picked him up and carried him to the fo'c'stle, where he lay speechless for several days. Now he complains of an acute pain somewhere in his chest. Hendricks is getting along first rate without his thumb. Like a sensible man he says he would rather lose a finger than his life any day." "Where did all this occur?" was asked.

"In latitude 35° 48' and longitude 16° 31'. When I saw what a knocking about we were getting in the Bay of Biscay. I shaped in yourse for Madeira, where we got very fair weather. We were only thirty days from that place to New York. We were finy days out from Bilboa altogether. There is Hendrick Woye I found that it had thrown the ship on her other side. I looked up to the fore-

### . LIKE A NOVEL.

The Story a "Prominent Citizen" Tell an · Atlanta Reporter.

[Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. "In ante-war times there lived in Meriwether county a don't-care sort of negro named Jack Wilson, who could neither read nor write. He had gained his freedom in some way or other, and had gained his freedom in some way or other, and gained his livelihood by acting as a sort of director-general to famous horses in his neighborhood. Jack became attached to a servant girl who was owned by a man named Gates, one of the wealthiest men in Georgia, who owned thousands of acres of land, and with his family lived in lordly style. The servant girl was a bright mulatto, and Jack was a shade darker. They made a match of it, and were married under the order of things that existed in war times. At the same time Jack had a slave-time wife in Virginia, but she was as black as coal. When the war closed and the slaves were declared free, Jack took his Georgia wife to be his partner for life, and by living with her for a stated period she became his wife according to law. As soon as he was married Jack showed a sudden spirit of industry that astonished everybody. His careless habits were thrown aside and he went to work with a will. The wealthy G. tes, his master, died, and the broad acres fell to the possession of the heirs. Jack still worked on the place, and was saving and careful. The Gates family had lost everything except their land. Hundreds of slaves were freed by the new order of things, and the vast and princely fortune was gone. The heirs could not adapt themselves to the situation. Finally pressed, they sold fifty acres of land to Jack; then they wanted more money, and Jack stood their security at the LaGrange Bank, and when they were unable to pay he would take up the notes at bank and trade for a piece of the Gates plantation. He worked with a vengeance and all his family worked. Old man Jack became a noted and honored citizen of the county. He was industrious and prospered. In the meantime his old master's children continued to sell him parts of the old h mestead. Finally he owned it all and was rieh. Three years ago he decided that it was his duty to provide for his old Virginia wife; so he sent for her, and she, with her children, came to him. She was given a house on the plantation and is wel

the best stock in the county. His credit at the LaGrange Bank is good, and he can borrow all the money he wants on his simple note of hand."
"How much is he worth?"
"I should say about \$30,000, and every cent of "How much is he worth?"
"I should say about \$30,000, and every cent of it has been made since the war. It is a remarkable story of how a slave succeeds his master in the ownership of a vast landed estate. I passed the place a few months ago, and the Georgia wife came to the door to give me a drink of water, Everything was neat and clean about the place, the yard was neaty swept, the barns appeared filled, and in the lots I saw piles upon piles of manure carefully sheitered. It is a model plantation. Why, I have seen on Jack's place 180 acres of corn under one fence."
"Is he educating his children?"
"Yes; although he cannot read and write, he sees the advantage of an education, and is giving his children the benefit of schooling. The stery is a true one, and shows what can be done right here in Georgia by pluck and industry. The old adage is true: 'There is more in the man than there is in the land.'"

#### THE FRECKLE-FACED GIRL

How She Entertained a Visitor While Her

Ma Was Dressing. "Ma's up stairs changing her dress," said the freckle-faced little girl, tying her doll's bonnetstrings and casting her eye about for a tidy large enough to serve as a shawl for that double-

"Oh, your mother needn't dress up for me," re plied the female agent of the missionary society, taking a self-satisfied view of herself in the mir-"Run up and tell her to come down just as she is in her every-day clothes, and not stand on

"O, but she hasn't got on her every-day clothes. Ma was all dressed up in her new brown silk, 'cause she expected Miss Dimond today. Miss Dimond always comes over here to show off her nice things, and ma don't mean to get left? When ma saw you coming she said, 'The Dickens!' and I guess she was mad about some Dickens? and I guess she was mad about some-thing. Ma said if you saw ber new dress she'd have to hear all about the poor heathen, who don't have slik, and you'd ask her for more money to buy hymn books to send to 'em. Say, do the nigger ladies use hymn book leaves to do their hair up on and make it frizzey? Ma says she guesses that's all the good the books do 'em, if they ever get any books. I wish my doll was a heathen."

"Why, you wicked little girl, what do you want of a heathen doll?" inquired the missionary lady, taking a mental inventory of the new things in the parior to get material for a homily on worldly extravagance.
"So folks would send her lots of nice things to

travagance.

"So folks would send her lots of nice things to wear and feel sorry to have her going about naked. Then she'd have hair to Iriz, and I want a doil with truly hair and eyes that roll up like Deacon Sliderback's when he says amen on Sunday. I ain't a wicked girl, either, 'cause Uncle Dick—you know uncle Dick, he's been, out West and swears awful and smokes in the house—he says I'm a holy terror and he hopes I'll be a angel pretty soon. Ma'll be down in a minute, so you needn't take your cloak off. She said she'd box my ears if I asked you to, Ma's putting on that old dress she had last year, 'cause she said she didn't want you to think she was able to give much this time, and she needed a new muff worse than the queen of the cannon ball 'islands needed religion. Uncle Dick says you oughter go to the islands, 'cause you'd be safe there, and the natifs'd be sorry they was such sinners anybody would send you to 'em. He says he never seen a heathen hungry enough to eat you, 'less 'twas a bind one, an' you'd set a blind pagan's teeth on edge so he'd never hanker after any more missionary. Uncle Dick's awful funny, and makes pa and ma die laughing sometimes."

"Your Uncle Richard is a bad, depraved wretch, and ought to have remained out West, where his style is appreciated. He sets a horrid example for little girls like you."

"Oh, I think he's nice. He showed me how to slide down the bannisters, and he's teaching me

little girls like you."
"Oh, I think he's nice. He showed me how to slide down the bannisters, and he's teaching me to whistle when ma ain't round. That's a pretty cloak you've got, ain't it? Do you buy all your good clothes with missionary money? Ma says

into the partor and kissed the missionary lady on the check and said she was delighted to see her, and they proceeded to have a real sociable chat. The little girl's ma cant't understand why a per-son who professes to be so charitable as the missionary agent does should go right over to Miss Dimond's and say such ill-natured things as she did, and she thinks the missionary is a double-

#### TWO FOOLS AND A FLIRT. Fatally Shot, and All on Account of a Girl-

The Terrible Trayedy Which is Exciting a Quiet New Hampshire Village. NORTH CONWAY, N. H., February 19 .- In the

small village of Lewisville, about two miles above Upper Bartlett, a tragedy was enacted there late clair was fatally shot by a Frenchman named Willey. The trouble was all on account of a girl Willey. The trouble was all on account of a girl by the name of Hill, who lives in the village, and with whom the Frenchman has for a long time been madly infatuated. The girl, who is young and quite prepossessing in appearance, has encouraged his advances, but, while maintaining very intimate relations with him she has excited his jealousy by accepting the attentions of other young men in the village. Among these was Whitney Sinclair, a handsome young fellow about 20 years of age, who was employed at Glen Ellis mills till they were burned on the Sth instant. From the time when he first met Miss Hill he has been greatly attracted by her vivacity and handsome the time when he first met Miss Hill he has been agreatly attracted by her vivacity and handsome appearance, and she has favored him above all her other suitors, excepting Willey. The Frenchman, maddened with jealousy, has again and again remonstrated with the girl, and threatened her with his vengeance if she did not cease to accept Sinclair's attentions; but she has only laughed at his anger, and flirted more descriptably than ever. not cease to accept Sinclair's aftentions; but she has only laughed at his anger, and flirted more desperately than ever.

Thursday night Willey went to the house where Miss Hill lives, and, according to his custom, went up to her room. He found the door fastened and the lights turned down. Forcing his way in he discovered Sinclair and the girl together. When the girl saw him, his face livid with je lous rage, she jumped up and, screaming loudly, "Help! help!" ran out of the room. The Frenchman let her pass and started for Sinclair, who was entirely unarmed, tried to wrest the revolver from his opponent, and falling in that, sought safety in flight. He ran down the stairs Willey following close behind, cursing and swearing as he pursued him. When he reached the landing he stopped for a moment, took steady aim and fired three shots, one of which took effect. Sinclair fell down, crying, "I am shot!" and Willey was overpowered by the other inmates of the house, who had been aroused by the disturbance. His weapon was taken from him, and he was taken into custody.

#### STARVING TO CURE DYSPEPSIA. A Waltham Official Who is on His Fifth

Day Without Food. It is not an uncommon thing for people to live without eating if they are obliged to, but when a well-paid town official chooses to deny himself the luxury of three square meals per diem, it is a singularity worthy of menthe luxury of three square meals per diem, it is a singularity worthy of mention. A genial gentleman, who has served and is serving with credit to himself and benefit to the community, in Waltham, has chosen to cut off his victuals and depend altogether upon drink, selecting very mild beverages at that. Awhile since he read in a paper how, in order to cure dyspepsia, it was only necessary not to eat. The recipe for a mild case was to fast three days, for a more serious one, seven days, and the most pronounced and troublesome indigestion could be cured by a ten days' fast. The official, having suffered from the melancholy disorder, resolved to try the experiment. Last Saturday he ate supper for the last time, and since then he has not eaten anything. In the morning, upon arising, he drinks a strong cup of coffee; for dinner and supper he takes a cup of coffee; for dinner and supper he takes a cup of tea; and, although he does not believe much in taking sustenance between meals, he occas on ally lunches off of a cup of cold water. Sunday he says he felt hungry; Monday, the pangs of appetite were less severe, while since then he has not had any sense of hunger. He has fully acquired the habit of living without food and says he shall not taste victuals again until hungry, which he does not anticipate for days to come. Dyspepsia has vanished, his head is as clear as a bell, he attends to business with energy, and stated yesterday morning that he never felt better in his life.

There are, of course, material advantages to be derived from such abstemiousness. A prudent man is enabled to save his whole salary in this way, and to lay up a penny to furnish his home and wardrobe in old age. If a whole family could be induced to exist on pure air and water, there would be no need of servant girls, nor would the danger be increased of being poisoned by adulter-ated food.

The official's experiment will be watched with interest by his many friends, who hope that he

ated food.

The official's experiment will be watched with interest by his many friends, who hope that he may not suffer the fate of the Irishman's horse, who died just as he had become able to live with-

The railroad line which is being built from Madera, Cal., on the Visalia division of the Cen-

tral Pacific railroad, is intended for the accommodation of tourist travel to the Big Tree groves of Mariposa county and the Yosemite vailey. A stage line how runs from the same point across the San Joaquin plains through Coarse Gold Gulch and Fresno Flat, and the railroad, when completed, will reduce the staging to the mountain section beyond the Big Tree groves. Twenty-five miles of the railway will be completed in

For the removal of dandruff and for curing humors of the scalp, nothing can be better than Ayer's Hair Vigor.

O. W. Walte, Lawrence. Mass., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters greatly benefited me in liver and stemach complaints."

## CATARRH,

ITS SYMPTOMS, RATIONAL AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

B. R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,

Medical Adviser" (over 900 pages, nearly 300 Illustrations, Price \$1.50, post-paid), and

Founder of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., with Branch at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, W. C.,

Symptoms,

Indisposition to exercise; difficulty of thinking, reasoning, or concentrating the mind upon any subject; frequent headache, lassitude, lack of ambition or energy; discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, offensive, etc.; in others a dryness; dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes; obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, scabs from ulcers, constant desire to clear the nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of senses of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility and insanity.

All the above symptoms are common to the disease in some of its stages or complications, yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consump-tion, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-third of the symptoms above enumerated.

No disease is more common or less understood

#### Treatment of Catarrh.

If you would remove an evil. strike at its root. This is the "common-sense" or rational way to treat catarrh. As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh. As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our chief aim must be directed to the removal of that cause. The more I see of this odious disease, the more do I recognize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a thorough internal use of blood-cleansing and strengthening medicine. If we would successfully treat the disease, we must use constitutional as well as local treatment.

As a local application for healing the diseased condition of the head,

## Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

is, beyond all comparison, the best preparation ever discovered. In fact, so efficacious is it, that its former proprietor for years made a standing offer, in all the newspapers of the land, of 8500 Reward

for a case of catarrh that he could not cure, and the present proprietors authorize me to renew this offer to the afflicted. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and con-tains no strong, irritating, or caustic drug or other poison. It is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many

cases, thus affording great comfort to those who cases, thus anording great comfort to mose who suffer in this way. It speedily subdues acute attacks of "cold in the head," which would other-wise often result in chronic catarrh. Its cleans-ing, antiseptic, soothing and healing properties are truly wonderful.

The Catarrh Remedy fluid should be applied Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche.

In most bad cases of catarrh, or those of long standing, the disease has crept along and extended standing, the disease has crept along and extended high up into the nasal passages and the various sinuses, or cavities, and tubes connecting therewith. The act of souffing the fluid carries it along the floor of the nose and into the throat, but does not carry it high enough, or fill the passages full enough, to reach and apply it to all the chambers, tubes, and surfaces, that are affected with the disease. The Douche is the only form of instrument yet invented with which the fluid medicine can be carried high up and perfectly abinstrument yet invented with which the fluid medicine can be carried high up and perfectly applied to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers connecting therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the discharge generally proceeds. No snyffing or Pumping is requently exist, and from which the discharge generally proceeds. No snyffing or Pumping is requently proceeds. No snyffing or Pumping is required. The fluid being a full, gently-flowing stream, to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant, and so simple that a child can understand it. Full directions accompany each instrument.

While the Catarrh Remedy is being used as a local treatment, we must not neglect to correct

local treatment, we must not neglect to correct the constitutional fault, upon which the disease generally depends, or the catarrh, if relieved at all, is very apt to show itself again upon slight exposure. By this mode of treatment, not only will the cure be more surely, speedily and permanently effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease which are the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangement or weakness.

ness.

For this purpose I have discovered a medicine that will accomplish the object sought. I refer

It has a specific effect upon the lining mucous membrane of the nasal and other air pas-

sages, promoting the natural secretion of its sages, promoting the natural secretion of its follicles and glands, thereby softening, absorbing and restoring the diseased and thickened membrane to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood purifier I believe it to be unequalled. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous membranes or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them. An old proverb says, "What has been done may be done agalp." In view of these facts, and knowing that I have cured thousands of the worst cases of catarrh, I naturally speak confidently and earnestly of my ability to cure this loathesome disease. My extensive experience in the treatment of catarrh has enabled me to succeed in thousands of Cases where numerous other physicals. Clans have utterly failed. Why, then, reader, trifle with this disease? Why put off the use of the sure means of cure which I offer? Do you not know that "procrastination is the thief of time"? Why try to make light of it by thinking that it is only catarrh? Do you not know that consumption and insanity are among its frequent results, and that thereby millions of graves are filled? Do I speak too strongly? Can I speak too strongly? Why disgust your friends and associates with the offensive odor of your breath, or by your constant hawking, blowing and spitting, when relief is so easily and cheaply obtained? Is it not a duty that you owe to others as well as to yourself to rid yourself to file discusting complaint? Do not follicles and glands, thereby softening, absorbing easily and cheaply obtained? Is it not a duty that you owe to others as well as to yourself to rid yourself of this diszusting complaint? Do not think that the disease will in time wear out. On the contrary, it will, unless cured, wear you out. Do not think that you cannot be cured. The world moves and medical science is progressive. Many forms of disease which would once have been entirely incurable with the means then known are, in the light of more recent discoveries in medicine, very easily cured.

Catarria Remedy, Douche and Discovery are all sold by druggists at 50 cents, 60 cents and \$1 respectively.

## HOW TO AVOID DRY AIR.

The Simple and Practical Experiment of a

Boston Merchaut.

In the store of a cigar dealer on Devonshire street, in close proximity to the Equitable building, may be seen a cheap and efficient method of getting pure moist air. Placed near the steam radiator is a large jar of porous clay, such as is imported from Fayal, which is kept filled with water, and running from the steam valve escape is a rubber tube that enters the jar, and by keeping the water constantly heated, creates sufficient moisture to relieve the air from the dryness which is usually prevalent, especially when ness which is usually prevalent, especially when the transom over the outer door is closed. Mr. Smith, the proprietor, who claims to have originated the idea, says that it not only makes the air purer and better, but is a preventative of sudden colds that are contracted by breathing the heated air all day and then going into the bracing air of out-doors. He has also demonstrated the dryness of the air by placing two jars of similar design filled with cold water within three inches of another radiator, and the evaporation reduces the quantity in each jar at the rate of a pallful of water per week. He claims no patent on his novel invention, as it is but following out the laws of nature, but does advocate placing jars or pans of water side by side, or attaching them to steam radiators or furnace registers in order to impart that moisor furnace registers in order to impart that mois-ture to the air that excessive heat takes from it.

The Result of a Collision. ZANESVILLE, O., February 18 .- Two freight trains came into collision on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in the tunnel, seven miles west of Bellaire, early this morning. Two engineers and a fireman were killed outright, and a brakeman was fatally crushed. Both engines and fitteen cars were completely smashed. The loss is not less than \$100,000.

ments in this paper, please do us the favor to mention that you saw the same in THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

Firmer Rates for Loans and Discounts Rule

in Sate Street.
STATE STREET, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
February 17, 1883.
The week closes on a firm money market, with
pretty stiff rates for loans and discount, which have gradually become so as the week advanced. The banks, just now, are not doing much beyond and in fact applications for accommodation were they were previously, applicants knowing that they would be either refused outright by the banks, or else asked a higher rate than they would care to pay, under the belief that this stringency is but

or else asked a higher rate than they would eare to pay, under the belief that this stringency is but temporary.

This state of affairs appears to have been brought about by the Boston banks being called upon during the past two or three days by the New York banks for their balances to the extent of \$2,060,000 or \$3,000,000. This was not wholly unexpected by the local banks, and in fact was rather looked for, as they are generally drawn upon heavily at this season of the year by their New York correspondents among the banks, and now that the withdrawal has come and passed, it is generally thought in baking circles that during the coming week rates will ease off somewhat. As it was, the rate for balances between banks shot up from 2@6 per cent. the latter one being the ruling figure of yesterday and today. This rise in the rate caused a staffening in the rates for loans and discounts, and while the banks are meeting the wants of their regular customers in a moderate way at a range of 5½@6 per cent. discount, but very little is doing under 6. Prime corporation notes and acceptances are nominally quoted at 4½ @5 per cent, but transactions at any price are extended the property limited. Collateral call loans range from 5½@61½ per cent, per annum, with 6 perhaps as the ruling figure.

Outside of the banks discounts range from 5½ per cent, upwards, but the note brokers do not report a very brisk business doing. Out-of-town

Outside of the banks discounts range from 5½ per cent. upwards, but the note brokers do not report a very brisk business doing. Out-of-town banks are not doing much, beyond attending to the wants of their regular patrons, which they do at a range of 62½ per cent.

At the clearing house this morning the gross exchanges were \$12,552,170, and for the week, \$77,642,274; the balances this morning were \$1.406,886, and for the week were \$1.406,886, and for the week was sold at an average of 20 cents per \$1000, but today the quotation was par to 17 cents discount.

Foreign exchange closes slightly firmer in price today than on last Saturday, especially for sixty-day bills. The following are the closing quotations: slight, 4-86½; sixty days, 4-88½; commercial bills, 4-81½; francs, slight, 5-17½; sixty days, 5-21½.

days, 5-21½.

The Bank of England on Thursday reduced its rate of discount from 4@3½ per cent.

In New York money on the street has been in fair supply during the week at comparatively easy rates. Money closed today at 3@3½ per cent.,

The bank statement of today was again unfavor-The bank statement of today was again unfavorable, but such a one was not unexpected. It shows a decrease of \$2,744,875 in reserve, against a decrease of \$1,420,350 last week. Loans show an increase of \$1,860,900, against \$5,030,400 increase last week. The following are the items:

Loans increased. \$1,860,900 against \$2,403,200 Legal tenders decreased. \$2,403,200 Legal tenders decreased. \$97,700 Ctreatation increased. \$97,700 Ctreatation increased. \$70,300 Reserve decreased. \$70,300 The banks are now \$3,675,075 in excess of

The banks are now \$3,675,075 in excess of Closing Quotations of Stocks and Bonds.

Closing Quotations of Stocks and Bornell Control Contr | Fastern 6s... - | 10934 | Ia Falls & SC 86 | - |
NY & NE7s. 114/8 | 115 | NY & NE3s. 10552 | Or Short L6s 94 | 95 |
Or Short L6s 94 | 95 | Or Short L6s 94 | 95 |
Ox&LCcou6s - | 97 | 4 | 115 | 12 | 14 |
MINING 00s. Allorez . | 2½/2 | 25/8 |
Atlantic . | 12 | 14 | 14 |
MINING 00s. Allorez . | 2½/2 | 25/8 |
Atlantic . | 12 | 14 |
Atlantic . | 12 |
Atlantic .

#### COMMERCIAL MATTERS. BOSTON MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE, SATURDAY EVENING, February 17. APPLES.—There continues to be a firm market for apples, and No 1 Baldwins command \$3.75@4.00 \$8. l. and we quote the sales of fancy at \$ . \$ bbl; idwins, No 1, \$3 75@4 00 % bbl; do, No 2, \$2@2 50 bol. and we quote the sales of fancy at \$7. \$3 bbl; Baidwins, No 1, \$3 75@4 00 \$3 obl; do, No 2, \$2@2 50 \$3 bbl.

BEANS.—The market has been in easier tendency. Yellow Eyes are rather scarce and firner, and we quote sales of choice small, hand-picked, \$2 55@2 60 \$3 bush: do do large hand-picked, \$2 55@2 60 \$3 bush: do do large hand-picked, \$2 55@2 50 \$3 bush: do do common to good, \$2 05@2 50 \$4 bush: do choice screened, \$2 40@2 55 \$3 bush; do. common to g. od, \$2 05@3 55 \$5 bush: do. common to g. od, \$2 05@3 55 \$5 bush: do. common to g. od, \$2 05@3 55 \$5 bush: do. common to g. od, \$2 05@3 50 \$5 bush: maproved Yellow Eyes, \$3 35@3 40 \$5 bush: hopeoved Yellow Eyes, \$3 35@3 40 \$5 bush: do, common sa 05@3 20 \$5 bush: the Kid hidneys. \$3@3 50 \$5 bush.

-UTTER.—eelp s of Butter have been light. We fine Northern greamery, Oct make, at \$0@356 \$5 \$5 bush do good to choice, 26@286 \$5 \$6; do summer made, 22@256 \$5 \$5 do New York and Vermont. fallots. \$25@286 \$5 bush dairy grades New York and Vermont. fallots. \$25@286 \$5 bush do straight dairtes, 20@236 \$5, bush do common to fair grades. 15@17c \$5 bush do common 12%@15c \$5 bush do fair grades. 15@17c \$5 bush do fair to good, 18@20c \$5 bush do common 12%@15c \$5 bush do fair to good, 18@20c \$5 bush do common 12%@15c \$5 bush do common 12%@ been made at BES.—The demand has been moderate

DRIED APPLES.—The demand has been moderate

Evaporated continue in re-

wheat seconds, \$3.75@4 2 % bol. Rye flour, \$3.50@4 400 % bol. Cormmeal, \$3.15@2 20 Oatmeal, common to good Western, \$5.50@6 50; Oatmeal, annoy brands, \$6.75@7.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market for Hay has become slightly inner yed in tenesince our iss. We quote Eastern and Northern choles new Hay at \$1.700@ 20.00 floo % ton; the \$1.500@16 00 % ton; fine, \$1.500@16 00 % ton; fine, \$1.500@16 00 % ton; poor, \$1.000@13 00 % ton; iew Western Timothy, \$1.7 % ton; \$1.500@16 00 % ton; iew Western Timothy, \$1.7 % ton; \$1.500@16 00 % ton; ew Western Timothy, \$1.7 % ton; \$1.500@16 00 % ton; ew Western Timothy, \$1.7 % ton; \$1.500@16 00 % ton; ew Western Timothy, \$1.7 % ton; \$1.500@16 00 % ton; ew Western Timothy, \$1.7 % ton; \$1.500@16 00 % ton; ew Western Timothy, \$1.7 % ton; \$1.500@16 00 % ton; ew Western Timothy, \$1.7 % ton; \$1.500@16 00 % ton; ew Western Timothy, \$1.7 % ton; \$1.500@16 00 % ton; ew Western Timothy, \$1.7 % ton; \$1.500@16 00 % ton; ew Western Timothy, \$1.7 % ton; \$1.500@16 00 % ton; ew Western Timothy, \$1.7 % ton; \$1.7 % to

Steel Rails are selling on a basis of \$40 % ton uelly ered at the mills.

LEAD.—The demand for Pig 1 ead has been moderate, and sales base been at \$460 % 45 % 100 hs.

Leat Pipe has been selling at 634c % h; and Sheet lead at least h; the ling at 634c % h; and Sheet lead at least h; the ling at 634c % h; and Sheet lead at least h; hold Lead has been taken in exchange for new at 444c for solid and 33c for ea.

LEATHE.—The demand for Sole Leather has been moderate, with sales of Hemlock at 204/202 c % h; as to quality, usen tanged ranges rom 34036 for backs, and 322034c for crop. Rough Upper Leather has been in beht request and sales have been a 216 71 ac % h, as to quality, including selected lots. Rough Calf skins have been silling at 45/248c % h; finished Calf ranges from 60/200c, as to quality. The different kinds of finished Leather have been in good decreased.

Brooks, 75 2800 & Dush; Floring market for Poultry POU TRY AND GAME.—The market for Poultry POU TRY AND GAME are in good supply. I abbits Westhas been firm. Grouse are in good supply—I abblist are lower in price. We quote sales of choice Western Turkeys. 1:022c; fair to good, 17:020c; choice Chickens. 18:010c.

Northern—Choice Turkeys, 2:0024c \$ ft; fair to good, 1.7:020c; Chickens. 18:021c; fair to good, 1.4:16c; Scalded Pou try. 9:310c \$ ft; Live Fow! 1:0012c \$ ft; mixed iots Fowls and Chickens, 13:01c \$ ft; fair to good. 1.4:16c; Scalded Pou try. 9:310c \$ ft; Live Fow! 1:0012c \$ ft; mixed iots Fowls and Chicks, 13:01c \$ ft; Ducks, 13:01c \$ ft; Western Rabbits, 16:02c \$ ft; Ducks, 13:01c \$ ft; Western Rabbits, 16:02c \$ ft; Ducks, 15:01s; Grouse. \$ pair, 7:50-5c; Wild Pigeons, \$10-12c \$ ft; Western Rabbits, 16:02c \$ ft; Eastern do, 1:20:15c \$ ft; Western Rabbits, 16:02c \$ ft; Eastern do, 1:20:15c \$ ft; Western Rabbits, 16:02c \$ ft; Eastern do, 1:20:15c \$ ft; Western Rabbits, 16:02c \$ ft; Eastern do, 1:20:15c \$ ft; Western Rabbits, 16:02c \$ ft; Eastern do, 1:20:15c \$ ft; Western Rabbits, 16:02c \$ ft; Eastern do, 1:20:15c \$ ft; Western Rabbits, 16:02c \$ ft; Eastern do, 1:20:15c \$ ft; Western Rabbits, 16:02c \$ ft; Eastern do, 1:20:15c \$ ft; Western Rabbits, 16:02c \$ ft; Eastern do, 1:20:15c \$ ft; Eastern Rabbits, 16:02c \$ ft; Ea

SATURDAY, February 17.

Flour was quiet, but very firm; No. 2, \$2,75@370; shipping extras, \$4@4.40; superfine, \$3.75~54

GRAIN.—Wheat, after opening easier,r covered and advanced ½@1c, with a large trade in options and a moderate business for expect spot sales at \$1.12@12 for red, including No. 2 at \$1.255@126 in elevator and \$1.70, \$7.10.971; additioned and \$1.270, \$7.10.971; February, 50½c; March, 50½c; April, 51¾c; May, 51½c.

FROVISIONS.—Pork was firm and moderately active; sales on the spot, 50 bbis family \$19.75220; 100 bbis mess, \$1925; 100 bbis clear back, \$22 12½; \$0 bbis, \$1925@19.50. Bacon quiet at 10c for long clear, freef, beef hams, and cut meats were quiet, Lard was higher early in the day, but eased off at the close; sales on the spot, 310 tcs prime citv. 11.02 11.12½c; 1000 tcs do Western, 1i.65@11.77½c, laterpart fo b. refloed, continent, 11.75c; sales, 300 tcs on bt; S. uth America, 11.85c; city. No 1. sales, 360 tcs at 10.50c; for future delivery, sales, 300 tcs, including March, 11.74@11.78c; Abril, 11.80@11.87c; vay, 11.95@11.99c; June, 11.99@12c; July, 12.06@12.05; August, 12.02@12.04c. Dressed hogs

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Globe.1 

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertows for the week ending Friday. February 18, 1833; Western cattle, 2635; Eastern cattle, 139; Northern cattle, 445. Total, 3270.
Western sheep and lambs, 8400; Northern sheep and lambs, 3870; Eastern sheep and lambs, 54. Total, 112,318.
Swine, 12,318. Veals, 275. Horses, 54. PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE PER 100 LBS. LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra quality \$6 75 7 12½
First quality \$6 75 7 12½
Second quality \$6 25 65 87½
Third quality \$6 25 65 87½
Third quality \$4 25 65 12¾
Poorest grade of coarse oxen, etc. \$5 00 62 12½
PRICES OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Brigh, hides. 8½ 39c % th Country tal. \$4 34 4½ 38 8
Brightailow. 7½ 68 % the Country tal. \$2 60 12½
Country this. \$6 64½ % th Sheepskins \$1 25 60 12½
Ododoh'vy. \$6 63½ % th Lambskins \$1 25 60 15 0
Prices of beef cattle, \$3 100 pounds, dressed weight,
\$4 69. PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE PER 100 LBS. LIVE WEIGHT.

Theore continues a very dult feeling for Pig IRON. There continues a very dult feeling for Pig Iron, and the sales of American Pig have been at \$25.0628.50 % ton as to quality. In Scotch Pig sales have been at \$22.50@27 0 % ton Bar Iron has been in light requestat 24,4@23/2c % b, and some makes are a shade under this price. Common sheet ments in this paper, please do us the favor to mention that you saw the same in THE

#### No More Adventurous Career During Fifty Years.

Her Experience as Revenue Cutter, Gun-Boat, Blockader and Blockade Runner.

How She was Captured at Galveston

and Artfully Escaped.

Detroit Free Press.

No vessel launched from the government ship yard during the last fifty years had a more adven-turous career than the Harriet Lane. Launched as a revenue cutter during Buchanan's term, and named after his niece, the Lane was made use of at once when the war opened, and owing to be light draft and speed she executed several im-portant commissions on the coast at great risk, and in a satisfactory manner. She was then more completely armed and strengthened, plated to pro-tect certain localities, and handed over to the navy

as a gunboat and blockader.

Just before the president's blockading proclama tion went into effect there was a great outcry over a "rebel attempt" to destroy the Lane with all on board as she lay at the Washington navy yard. As a matter of fact, a man in Washington who was a thorough Confederate, and acting as a spy for the Richmond government, was instructed to go aboard the Lane and note her armament and strength of crew. The spy accomplished a part of his mission by getting aboard with some Federal army officers, but instead of being provided with a torpedo or an infernal machine he was armed with a note-book and pencil, and his use of them groused suspicion and ended in his being arrested. He was held for a few weeks and then discharged The story that he intended to blow up the cutter was probably set afloat to add fire to the Northern

In January, 1863, Galveston, Tex., was gar risoned by about 300 Federal infantry, and the naval forces in the bay consisted of five or six

Among Them the Harriet Lane. The Confederates had determined 'to reposses the place, and had planned a combined attack on both forces. Two hours before daylight two river steamers, armed with field-pieces and a large gun or two and barricaded with cotton and filled with picked men armed with rifles, suddenly appeared on the bay, and almost at the same moment Confederate infantry and artillery began an attack on the weak force holding the town. As soon as the Lane made out that the fleet was to be attacked she at once took the initiative. She was armed with eight splendid guns and had a crew of 125 men, and as she caught sight of the Confederate steamers bearing down upon her she ran for the nearest, calculating to cut her down and sink her. Her guns were being served at the same time, but owing to the targets being in motion and there being only moonlight to sight the guns by, her shot inflicted no damage. When the Lane struck it was a glancing blow, and almost before she had slipped off the other steamer was into her with a shock which seemed to lift both out of the water. The Lane was not much injured, but the other started a lenk which sent her to the bottom in seven feet of water within the next fitteen minutes. The steamer which the Lane first struck had taken a circle and come about, and with a full head of steam on she ran for the Federal and struck with a crash plainly heard on shore. Grappels were ready and the two craft were lashed together, and now on the bay, and almost at the same moment Con

The Confederates Could Use Their Rifle men to Advantage.

For ten minutes there was such a conflict as has seldom occurred on the water. The crew of the Lane were greatly outnumbered, but they fought not only to save their own craft but to capture the other. Both vessels were enveloped in such a cloud of smoke that men could not see five feet away, but the fierce fight went on without abatement. The other Confederate steamer, though in a sinking condition, kept pouring in her fire on the Lane, and when the Federal commander, lieutenant-commander and nearly every other officer on deck had been wounded, and the guns rendered useless by the concentrated fire of the Confederate riflemen, the Lane surrendered. The fight may be said to have taken place in the dark, it being only moonlight at best, and clouds scudding across that luminary now and then, hade it so dark on deck that men had to feel their way about. One of the Lane's big guns was loaded and fired five or six times during the darkness and it was found afterwards that each shell had passed through the gangway of the steamer alongside. The court of inquiry over the Galveston affair is glossed over by the Federal historians, and yet blunt old Farragut went down for bottom facts, and made a report which reflected anything but honor on the affair as handled by the Federals. Both land and naval forces had thirty hours' warnaway, but the fierce fight went on without abate-

Her Pilot Ran Her Hard Aground on Shoal. Outside of the Harriet Lane, the Clifton was the only craft using her guns to any extent, and her

firing was all directed at the Confederate force As the Westfield could not be got off, it was planued to blow her up rather than see her pos planued to blow her up rather than see her possessed by the enemy. Some bungling brought about a premature explosion, in which the commander and a large number of his crew perished. While possessing the Clifton and Owasco, the one having seven and the other six guns, and each a crew full of fight, and while the Confederates had only the Lane, with which they would have dared cross the bar for a fight, Lieutenant-Commander Law, who was now senior officer, left three vessels in the hands of the enemy and ran to sea, abandoning the blockade altogether for thirty hours.

The Lane was a valuable prize to the Confederates. She was too good to aid in harbor defence and yet not fitted for a privateer, and after a while her guns were taken out some alterations made, and she was changed to a blockade-runner. The abandoned blockade of Galveston was resumed so soon and with such strength that the Lane was never outside the harbor as a Confederate armed yessel There was much indignation at the North over the loss of the Lane, and the government seemed determined to recapture or destroy her. So long as she remained in Galveston harbor she was pretty safe from recapture, and various plans were set on foot to destroy her. One of these was for two men to make their way from the Federal fleet along side of the Lane on a night favorable for the purpose and explode a torpedo under her. sessed by the enemy. Some bungling brought

The Other Was to Set Her on Pire.

Late in the fall of 1863 a Federal scout, said to have been sent from Washington for the purpose, landed on the coast within a few miles of Galveston and succeeded in entering that city in the guise of a Confederate purchasin agent. In the course of three or four nights agent. In the course of three or four nights be got aboard the Lane and set her on fire, but was detected almost in the act and fired upon as he went overboard. As he never afterward reported to the Federal authorities the belief is that he was killed. Not only were a skiff and crew and torpedo sent into the bay to destroy the Lane, but the men approached within 200 feet of the vessel before the dangers of the mission caused them to turn back. There was talk of a steam launch with a star torpedo, but after awnile the startling events of war caused the subject to be forgotten, and nothing was done except to maintain a strict watch that she did not escape through the blockading fleet.

through the blockading fieet.
When it was found that the Lane as a gunboat was sealed up in the bay she was disarmed, some alterations made, and she was made a blockade was sealed up in the bay she was disarmed, some alterations made, and she was made a blockade runner. This change was carried to the Federals by deserters, and the vigilance of the blockaders was increased instead of diminished. For nearly a year the Lane was ready loaded to go out. Quite a few other blockade runners passed in and out, but for some reason she did not make the attempt. One of the fastest vessels in the Federal may was on the station to give pursuit, and

The Bird Was Regarded as Good as Caged.

One April night the Lane determined to make the attempt. There was at the time three Confederate steamers and a schooner which had come in a few weeks before, and it was planned that all should

go out together.

It was a dark, gusty night, and the Lane being hidden, the Lane crept down the channel with the schooner at her heels, and at intervals of half a mile came the others. The Federal blockader on the watch did not see the Lane as she crept past, and would have discovered nothing but for the noise and rattle made by a gust of wind in the schooner's rigging. A sail got loose, or something of the sort, and the blockader gave chase, under the idea that she was simply after a schooner. It was the defence which saved her commander's official head. Instructions had been issued to cake certain signals in ease the Lane, was

blockade guns, and did not let go until the sailing vessel was Far Enough off the Coast to Take Care of Herself

and make her escape. Three shots passed over the Lane, but without damage. As soon as she cast off the schooner she ran rapidly out of range cast off the schooner she ran rapidly out of range and had no trouble in maintaining her distance.

All through the night the Federal pursuer hung on in the chase, and when daylight came he found himself in pursuit of four steamers instead of a schooner. All but one could easily keep away from him. This one was hit once or twice by Federal shots, but by throwing off some of her deck load and securing a better trim she managed to gain on the chase and keep out of range. All through the day the blockader continued the pursuit, gaining and losing and hoping for some streak of luck, and when night came she would not haul off. The Confederates no longer feared her, and being anxious to get ahead they carried their lights and gave the pursuer their course. When morning came the schooner was out of sight, the Lane twenty miles away, and the other steamers had made a gain. Still, hour after hour, the chase went on, nor did the Federal slacken her speed until night and a storm set in, and she realized that she was loosing instead of gaining.

Thus the Lane not only escaped after the many plans to destroy her, and the unceasing vigilance of months, but she had for company three hoted blockade runners, which the fleet had been anxious to get hold of, and a schooner which had half a million dollars' worth of cotton in her hold. Each one of the runners reached Nassau in safety, and at least two of the steamers afterwards run in and out of Wilmington and Georgetown.

#### A MEANDERING BROOK.

Its Devious Course and Its Soliloquy to the

Flowers. (Burlington Hawkeye.)
I wish I owned a farm just a few miles west of Cadiz junction. I don't care a cent for the farm, but there runs through it the crookedest little brook you ever saw. The Star route business is straight as the golden rule in comparison with it. Crooked? It goes wandering through the green meadows as though all the year were June, and it had nothing to do but kill time and loiter and it had nothing to do but kill time and loiter about in shady nooks and sunny beaches. Crooked? Not a silver-plated shiner that flashes his glittering scales in the sunlight down in the limpid ripples can tell whether he is going up stream or down. The purple-plumed iron weed and the bending golden rod, bowing to each other with stately grace across the singing brook, but know whether they are standing on opposite sides, or, if they are on the same side, which side it is. All the way across the meadow it plays hide and seek with itself, boxing the compass in its erratic wanderings every hundred feet. It came into the meadow, I think, when the wind anemones were blooming in the ice of the hills that fringe the farm. "Oh, my beautiful darlings," it said, "I will stay here near you." But the wild flowers passed away and the violets opened their blue eyes and the buttercups shone in the grasses of the meadow. "I have lost my sweethearts," said fickle little brook, "but the meadow is beautiful since you came into it, and I will stay here till you are gone." And it turned again and loitered to the north,

Where the Wind Flowers Died,

Where the Wind Flowers Died, and eddied to the east, where a bank of violets looked shyly down at him with their great purplelooked shyly down at him with their great purpleblue eyes, and he strolled to the south, where the
buttercups, none abashed, laughed merrily in the
golden sunlight, and he sauntered to the west,
where the wind rose, shivering a little, was trying
on her new spring dress, which wasn't long enough
yet to cover her round, whee-red arms. And by
and by the violets closed their dear blue eyes, and
the buttercups faded, and the poor little brook,
who had got back nicely to the place where he ran
under the fence to get into the meadow when he first
saw the flowers, rippied slowly over to the wild
rose again, who was now in full dress and wore
ner lovely pink bonnet, and had clusters of buds
all the way from her throat and shoulders down
to her waist. "Ah, me," he murmured. "my
friends are gone, and I was going to run down to
the sea and drown myself. But you are so lovely
I want to stay here where I may see yon. And so
violet and buttercup were laid away with poor
httle bloodroot and sailor-breeches, and by
this time the little brook had so many
playmates that wild rose and sweet
brier only saw him when he came around
to that corner of the meadow. He ran about
all the time singing down little runs with the
most inimitable trills, babbling with a family of
great hard-headed rocks that-had settled on the
edge of a poel and gone into the moss business,
whispering to the blue flags clustered under the
low bank

Playing With the Tall Reeds That Fringed blue eyes, and he strolled to the south, where the

Playing With the Tall Reeds That Fringed the Still Pools,

and lingering a long time with the groups of colt's-foot where the waters were shallow. There were so many things to see and so much to say in this meadow, no wonder the little brook ran about in it all summer before. At last, when the wild rose had thrown away the pink bonnet and put on the little red winter hood, and the rushes were brown and the coft's-toot withered, and the golden sod was accessed the number of ward ward with the work. the coff's-root withered, and the golden sod was gray and the purple iron weed was plumed with tufts of feathery brown, it turned to the lower end of the meadow, and hurrying away to the Muskingum, to get down to the Ohio and Mississippi before the winter caught it and fastened it to

#### COLD WEATHER IN NEVADA. True Stories of Winter Life Told by Two Old Settlers in the Mountains. [Fife Lake Comet.]

years ago, Rob, when the snow was seven feet deep, and trains were snowed in for four days. That was a hard winter."
"Hard winter! W'y, that was nothin' at all.

Eight years ago the trains didn't get through here for three months, and Uncle John Crayton had to pack all his provisions over from Traverse on suowshoes."

for three months, and there some trayton had to pack all his provisions over from Traverse on snowshoes."

"Yes, that was pretty tough, but it wasn't a marker to the winter Burt Howe stole Doc Morgan's turkeys, and had them all dressed before Doc quit railing. Don't you mind how the wind blew, too, and how it drifted? Nick Theiss logged two eighties that winter on section 13, and in the spring Will Bailey happened down that way looking land, and got onto them stumps. Great buil frog! The shortest stump in that lot was forty feet high. Will bought the stump land at fifty cents an acre, and made \$8000 logging it over again next year."

"Oh, I know all about that, Such stories as that might do to tell in Florida, or in a warm part of Texas. But you don't want to talk to me a minnt about Fife lake winters. W'y, boy, I was here 'fore you was born. You never heerd of the winter of '49?'

"No: let 'er drive."

fore you was born. You never heerd of the winter of '4a?"

"No: let'er drive."

"Well, that was a windy year, and it was a little cold. Winter set in the 12th of November with the darndest whirlwind you ever smelt of. What do you s'spose I saw when I went down t' the lake the next morning to take a swim?"

"Well the lake had froze thirty-four feet deep durin' the night, un' right out in the middle that durned cyclone had raised a chunk of water sixty feet high, un' it had froze there stiff as a green Norway in Februwary. The blamed thing was 'bout a hundred feet 'cross the top, and tapered down to 'bout an inch at the bottom. The wind was blowin' like an old settler, too."

was blowin' like an old settler, too."
"Did she blow over, Rob?"
"Nary a blow. Before the wind could heave 'er over one way, it would whew 'round and right 'er up again. And she kept goin' that way until the 4th of next June."

## The Song of the Drums.

[Puek.] The rattle and thunder of the old drums has not yet died out of the ears of the men of this generaion. Good drums they were, too. They led us on and their echo over seas drowned the treacherous whisperings of unavowed foes. They beat trium phant time for the weary feet that tramped back in the day of hard-won peace. Their long, lowerful was the best requiem of our first and greates martyr. Let us never forget the song of thos

martyr. Let us never forget the song of those druns.

But the song of the day is a different song; and the old drums cannot sing it. We may hold them in grateful remembrance; but the people can no longer march behind them in close order. Their sound is muffled; their strings, wet with blood and the dews of the battlefield, are loose beyond all tautening. Their ghostly taps only lead us in old ways, among dead feet. They bring back to our memories the miseries of discord and disunion, the black days of the republic, the days and nights when the nation's wounds lay open and bleeding. Ahead of us are the live issues of the hour; around us are men yet fit to lead us forward—and we hear only the music of the past, that beckons only backward.

Resuscitation of the Old French Dances.

Resuccitation of the Old French Dances, make the came the others. The Federal blockader on the valter hid dust see the Lame as she creet past, and the minute, the grave, majestic and the minute, the grave majestic majestic majestic and the minute, the grave majestic m

HOTEL SECRETS.

Queer People Met by Knights of the Register.

What a Landlord Says About Clerks, Their Accomplishments and Experiences.

How to Greet the Coming and Speed the Parting Guest.

Who'er has travelled life's dull round,'
Where'er his stages may have been.
May sigh to think be still has found
The warmest welcome at an inn.
—(Shenstone.

The registering desk of a first-class hotel is one of the best places in the world to study human nature, and perhaps the most observing student of the same is the genius who presides over the big book in which every traveller must record his or her name. Most folk seem to regard the room clerk as the very essence of incivility and gall, and denounce him for his general air of annoyance and aggravation and a seemlngly ungracious manner. The fact is, the average hotel clerk is a model of courtesy when he chooses to be, and his constant contact with all classes of men makes him as keen as a razor, and the old traveller, the accomplished gentlemen who goes up to the desk and registers with a bold, defiant hand, never invests the person who hands him never invests the person who hands him the pen, graciously and urbanely, with any offensive attributes. The sweeping glance with which a man with a gripsack and walking-stick is sized up is not at all to be wondered at. The clerk is employed for that very purpose, and nothing in the appearance of his guest escapes his vigilant notice, as he scratches his name upon the ledger. He needs to be sharp. One day, at a New York hotel, a fine-looking man came in, walked up to the desk with a lordly air, and registered as "Hon. Seth Montrose and valet, Brazil." The clerk bowed deferentially, and assigned the South American to suite 27-8, then going to the hotel watchman, he said: atchman, he said: "Look sharp after that 'honorable' gent and his

he's solid." said the watchman. "Oh, he's solid," said the watchman.
"But he isn't.. I think he's a fraud; so keep your eye on him. Look at his necktle and boots; the former is frayed and greasy, the latter run down at the heel. No 'Honorable' Gentlemen go Around in

That Condition," The clerk was right. The South American was

bogus, and the clerk's keen glance at the necktie and other articles of wearing apparel saved the

and other articles of wearing apparel saved the hotel from being scorched.

"Your paper people every once in a while have a new yarn about hotel men," said a veteran landlord, "but you never give anything from our side of the house. Why don't you quit that, and give 'em something from the back of the counter? Put yourself in our place, and write things as you find them then. You wouldn't want anything better than to know all that goes on under the roof of a tavern? Well, I guess you would find fat picking, that's a fact. But I tell you what I'll do, if you will promise, honor bright, not to give me away, I'll tell you a thing or two. The smartest clerks are generally young men, though I've had 'em in my employ who were close on to fifties and were as sharp as a detective. Hotel men generally look around among the best adapted for the business, who apply for 'sits,' and when they find one who has the right kind of snap about him, they are ready to make terms with him at once. Hotel clerks need be sharp now-a-days, there are so many professional "beats" around, but it is not alone necessary on that score; he must be able to remember faces and names; to welcome the best guests of the house readily, after no matter how long an absence, and by flattering their vanity in a delicate kind of a way, contribute to their comfort and contentment. He must have the knack of shaking hands cordially contribute to their comfort and contentment. H must have the knack of shaking hands cordiall as he hands the pens to them, and if they are from New York ask them when they left the city; ho New York ask them when they left the city; how they enjoyed the trip, etc.; and if they are married, inquire after the families, not forgetting to express delight at seeing them 'so soon again,' and to inquire, whither bound?' And then he must know the proper caper about disposing of 'em. This is a positive science. He must intuitively know what the different guests require, and if he has the necessary mother wit

He Will Put Smith in Just the Right Apartment;

put Jones, the railroad president, in parlors; put Robinson in his old room on the first floor front, and Brown, 'old fellow,' goes to his regular suite,

and Brown, 'old fellow,' goes to his regular suite, if unengaged, as nicely as you please."

"The average clerk does not employ the same courtesy for all?" said the listener, inquiringly.

"No; he doesn't, I'll admit. When his eagle eye falls upon a ministerial-look person of the George Francis Train stamp, he generally takes him in pretty completely at a single glance, and assigns him to a room on the top floor at the hotel's lowest rates. He knows instinctively that those something or other 'professors'—danged! If they doe's all look alike—are not as a rule given to carrying aning or other 'professors'—danged! If they don't all look alike—are not as a rule given to carrying much wealth about them. The stranger whom the clerk sizes up as a stock broker or politician he assigns apartments near the bar, while invalids go to rooms near the elevator. But, as a general thing, the same courtesy is used to the top floor as to the first-floor guest. Of course, he doesn't effuse over the 'phymmerish' appearing glass, it would be

thing, the same courtesy is used to the top floor as to the first-floor guest. Of course, he doesn't effuse over the 'bummerish' appearing class; it would be a waste of time. Perhaps that would be considered a lack of courtesy on the part of the average clerk by some cranky individuals. But there is a class that is more exasperating than that."

"Name it, please."

"The 'pop-squirt,' the brainless tourist, who is the most consummate ass on the face of the earth. He will register, we will say, on his arrival in town in the morning. He gets his room, and 'Front' deposits his grip, overcoat and hat. Before fifteen minutes has elapsed he is down to the desk to get a tooth-pick, and ask if he can't have a better room at the same price. Then he saunters to the reading-room, paws over the papers, goes back to the desk and inquires about the mails. From here he goes to his room and gets a travelling-cap, comes down and finds fault about there being no views from his window.

He'll Try to Chat With the Clerks.
and gets to calling them familiarly by their last

and gets to calling them familiarly by their last names with no prefixes. He talks about the and gets to calling them familiarly by their last names with no prefixes. He talks about the Windsor and the Brunswiek in New York, and refers to Hitchcock of the Fifth Avenue as 'Hitch.' He compares your house to other hotels in the few cities he may have visited, and thinks 'Pawker's,' in Bawston, the finest in the whole country. If any hotel clerk in the business is lacking in courtesy at all, he has been made deficient by these idiots and by bums. Patience can be worn out, you know, and these pests are responsible for it. Just note how pleasantly the room clerk is chatting with that rather rusty old party who has just registered. That man is a gentleman. There are no frills about him, and no mawkish nonsense. He takes what is given him, on the principle that the clerk knows every apartment in the house a plaguey sight better than any guest could probably know, and pays for it like a man. He always comes to the house, and recommends it to all his friends. Clerks are great readers of human nature, as manifested in hotels. They can read a person in an instant, and when you see them in conversation with a traveller you can safely gamble on the solidity of that individual every time. Why, my dear fellow, a hotel clerk's male friends are the very best of fellows, in almost every instance. This is my evidence from twenty-five years' observation of them, and I have yet to be mistaken."

"What are some of the other accomplishments?"
"Well, to be able to make rural folk forget their "Well, to be able to make rural folk forget their embarrassment and inmidity after they have been registered and been quartered. The new bride-groom is particularly an object of much care for the accomplished clerk. He must have tact to hasten an inquiry about the new trains or some tople of local interest, to put the young swain, who hus just been through the ordeal of

Registering 'and Wife' for the First Time in possession of himself. It requires the utmost skill to deal with a country bridegroom so as to make him feel perfectly at home. Yes, it's genius,

skill to deal with a country bridegroom so as to make him feel perfectly at home. Yes, it's genius, and the clerk must not by any possibility show that he suspects the new condition of the swain."

"Anything more?"

"Plenty. The average hotel clerk has the same politeness for the guest at departure as at arrival. You never see a look of disappointment on the face of a first-class clerk when a guest asks for his bill. His shake of the hand and Take care of yourself, old boy, is as hearty and sincere as his greeting. To all the guests, provided there's nothing disagreeable in a financial way, he shows the same interest, and there is always the same kindly inquiries where any mall may be forwarded, and the same cordial invitation to come again and make this house his home when in the city. The bell-boy takes the traveller's hand-bag to the carriage and he departs a satisfied man."

"How does the clerk deal with beats?"

"How does the clerk deal with beats?"

"How does he? Well, I'll tell you. The brainless ass who bethers the life out of the clerks is bad enough, but nothing under heaven or earth so breaks up a clerk and undermines his faith in human nature as a wrestle with beats. The hotel beat is an accomplished scamp, who devotes the best part of his time to devising means for getting meals and lodgings at the hotel man's expense. The clerks here are always on the alert for Jeremy Diddlers of all classes and degrees. He can detect a fraud at a glance, and what he is unable to see his memory supplies. You take Boston Chicago, St. Louis, Chicimati or New York, and you would be astonished at the number making it the sole aim of their fives to sponge the poor hotel-keepers. If they can't get a week

They Will Try to Work It for a Day, and if not feel they can't get a week

the swells, they are often deceived. It isn't for lodging we are played so much as for board."
"How do you eatch on to them?"
"Well, it is quite a gauntiet a guest at a hotel has to run, although he don't know it. First, he has to pass the judgment of the clerk. A good clerk, like a newspaper man, is born for his business. He has an eye for sizing a guest up at a glance, just as you live reporters have a nose for news. One man of ordinary exterior will take a room, and he'll be given the best there is, without a hint that cash in advance is the invariable rule. He won't have any baggage but a grip, either. There'll be something in the way he comes to the counter, asks for a room and registers, that is as satisfactory as though he had handed over a check for a six months' stop. The next one who comes along will perhaps look as though he could buy and sell his predecessor twice over, yet

He doesn't Get a Room till He's Put U for It . before he gets the key. The hotel man knows him by intuition, that's the best way I can explain it

before he gets the key. The hotel man knows him by intuition, that's the best way I can explain it. But to go further, we will suppose one of these beats gets by the cierk. The next thing he has to undergo the scrutiny of the hat-man at the doors of the diffing-room, the head waiter and the waiters themselves. Then at every meal the head cierk, or the proprietor himself, will saunter through the dining-room, and it will be a close call if anyone there without a clear title isn't recognized. In a big caravansary, where there is a rush all the year round, a good dresser may get in as a dead-head for two or three sometimes, but his trlumph is short, for he is sure to be spotted. There is a sort of Freemasonary among hotel men on the subject of beats and timerant rascals, and many a one has been staggered to find his doings known at the outset."

"How's that?"

"The tell you as briefly as possible. Suppose one of these chaps registers at one of our hotels today and talks of staying a week. Tomorrow he will receive a little bill for a day's board, and a notice that if he wants to stay longer he must pay in advance. The man will come down to the desk and fume for a while, talk about the insuit, and finally go away without paying, leaving his baggage, if any, as collateral. The knight of the register has a little mem. In his vest pocket, to which he refers whenever a suspicious person arrives. Sometimes this is done to blind the clerk's eye, but it doesn't; his 'eye' is bent on those personages keener than ever, and frequently they get a bill inside of an hour. Nine times out of ten they turn out frauds."

"There's a Good Subject for an Article in some and a supplementant of the heatened of the heatened

"There's a Good Subject for an Article in some of the hatmen of a hotel. I don't mea those attaches in charge of the coat-room, but those who take your tile at the dining-room door

those attaches in charge of the coat-room, but those who take your tile at the dining-room door and restore it when you come out. If ever any one wanted to be cut out for the line he follows it is those same hatmen. Did you ever think of it? Its no uncommon thing, you know, for a big house to have 150 or 200 at dinner at one time. As the gentlemen go in they turn over their head-gear, and as they come out receive it without a moment's wait. How do you imagine the one looking after a whole gross and over of dicers can remember where to place them? There will be two long racks full and a number on the window ledges and scattered about, yet an expert will pick them out here and there as the owners appear, without a word of inquiry or mistake."

"How do they do it? What's the trick?"

"Comes natural. I satisfied myself as to that by inquiry. The best one for that sort of thing I ever knew is at the Southern, St. Louis. I have watched him—he's a colored man—with 300 hats about him, but I could never see him get hold of the wrong one. I have been told the boys have tried to mix him up, by changing hats about slyly when his back was turped, but I never heard of their doing it. His only explanation is that as a man comes toward him he outlines him in his eye from his feet up, and when he comes for his hat there is a mental picture revived that it wants just such and such a kind of a chapeau to complete. That's the only way they tell me he ever accounts for his knack, that has earned him the reputation of a wonder among traveling men."

"The experience of a day would be vastly entertaining if you could get one of the clerks to tell you, but they dislike to say very much unless it's about something extraordinary. They are inclined to be discreet in minor matters, so much depends upon the reputation of the house. An accomplished gentleman in the office is of as much account in the proprietor's capital as the balance at his banker's. He can make or unmake the good standing of a notel in a month's time."

#### THE NICHTCAP MOVEMENT. An Attempt to Restore One of the Privileges of Our Forefathers.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.] The nightcap advocates in Louisville, Ky., are steadily increasing in number. The ladies and gentlemen who have gone back to the practice of their grandfathers and grandmothers have no their grandfathers and grandmonates have made, reason to regret the change which they have made. Gentlemen who for years were troubled with insomnia have made the discovery that the nightcap made have their enemy. Some who invariably

somnia have made the discovery that the nighteap vanquishes their enemy. Some who invariably woke in the morning with a pressure around their temples, like that of an iron band, the effect of which was most painful and entailed depression of spirits through the day, have found immediate and complete relief in the nightcap.

From a purely aestbetic standpoint the nightcap is not objectionable. It may be made of slik, or fiannel or cotton. A woman is infinitely lovelier with a night-cap on than without one. It can be made just the prettiest imaginable. It can be exquisitely embroidered and decked with dainty ribquisitely embroidered and decked with dainty ribons. It can be tied under the chin, so as to fran the lovellest feminine face in the most effective and graceful manner. There is, in fact, no pretti and graceful manner. There is, in fact, no prettier spectacle than a pretty woman in a pretty night-cap. It gives her the advantage of looking several years younger than she really is, and as for women not gifted with the fatal boon of beauty, the night-cap positively transforms them to their physical advantage. Thus women cannot positively object to the article for æsthetie reasons, and it commends itself so powerfully to party-going women, who night after night do not reach their dainty couches until 3 o'clock, that it is hard to see how it can be resisted. To such women, the gentle, warm pressure of the night-cap upon the head soothes the excited brain and charms to refreshing sleep.

ing sleep.

It cannot be said that the nightcap really beautifies a man. It were folly to make the declar tion that it does. A man in a red or white flanne nighteap, cut with a point and adorned with a

nighteap, cut with a point and adorned with a tasset, presents to some eyes an astounding appearance. The cap is rather fantastic; but when pulled down over the eyes it is indescribably delicious and as a sanitary agent it is unsurpassed. A man who spends one night in a red flannel nighteap will become so enamored of it that death alone is unable to part the two.

It is natural for doctors to resist a restoration of the nighteap. We suspect that they had somewhat to do with its fatal abandonment. But they must not be selfish. They must encourage the nighteap movement; not that their indorsement is at all necessary. The movement will take care of itself. The nighteap is destined to triumph over society and the doctors. The actual experience of men is weightier than all theories which can be trumped up. The nighteap movement is backed by experience. It is bound to succeed.

Brown in the Sunshine, Golden in the Shade. Brown in the Sunshine, Golden in the Shade.
Red hair is coming into fashion in England. In other words the demand for more color in dress is now supplemented by a fashion of a good deal of color in the tresses of beautiful women. Poets sentimentalize over the auburn locks of fair maidens, but physiologists are cruel enough to point out the fact that the most civilized races have dark hair, and that red and auburn tresses are a sign of a descent from a savage ancestry. Cold weather and exposure result in a bleaching of the complexion and the hair; but when men and women are well clad and well warmed, the secretions of the body are so affected as to darken the hair and beard. When the time arrives, should it ever come, for mankind to live under cover, and never be exposed to the rude blasts of winter, then will dark hair be universal. In English society it is said that redhaired girls are asserting themselves, and are no longer content with the blue garments and adornments which have been their heritage for so many generations. They now affect warm golden browns, orange-tinted yellows, ruddy cream colors, terra-cotta, and the whole range of such tints as are found in primroses, butternuts, chestnut-browns and dull gold color. One charming red-haired woman in English society wears a gold band on her hair, and dresses in gold-colored yelvet. So costumed, or in a dress of chocolate, relieved with amber, or of a tawny red and gold, she is a striking picture on the trottoire. Red hair is coming into fashion in England. In

## Social Cold Veal.

The word "masher," an Americanism to describe a man who glories in his ability to win the seribe a man who giories in his ability to win the admiration of women, has come into use in London, where that kind of a human being is plentiful. "He is a fungus," says the London Truth, "not an honest nusbroom, or even a respectable toadstool, but a wet, spongy and unwholesome emanation from a rotten and poisonous soil. Ridienlously overdressed, starched up to the very eyelids, smothered like a girl in jewelry, decked out with flowers like a footman, idiotic in countenance, and sparse in conversation, with a knobbed stick to suck, he has become an observed form of social coid yeal."

## A Human Ostrich.

A patient in a hospital in Cremona, Italy, is astonishing the medical world by his feats in the way of eating. After an attack of pleurisy he developed an abnormal taste for pebbles, iron nails and bits of glass. This unnatural appetite has increased with years, and he now daily eats fifteen to twenty pebbles a day, each weighing over three ounces. He thinks nothing of taking a dozen or two of iron nails. His favorite diet, however, is glass balls of convenient size, polished so as to admit of an easy passage down the throat. All this seems incredible, but the fact is vouched for by Dr. Cosoi and other noted Italian physicians.

## MODERN APOSTLES.

History of a Local Episcopalian Order of Celibacy.

Origin, Purpose and Success of the Society of St. John the Evangelist.

Priests Pledged to Lives of Poverty, Chastity and Obedience.

Among the Episcopal churches of Boston, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun, the Church of the Advent represents the extreme of the high church element. The services held there are conducted with the utmost attention to pomp and ceremony. They are all choral, the cnoir consisting of about sixty men and boys, who are surpliced. The music is noted as being the finest in the city. The parish is not a new one, having been founded in 1844 by Rev. William Croswell, the godfather of the present bishop of Albany. The first services were held in an upper room at 13 Merrimac street, on Advent unday, December 1, 1844. After a short time the congregation moved to a hall on the corner of Lowell and Causeway streets; then a building on Green street was occupied, November 28, 1847. Some time after this an old meeting house on Bowdoin street was purchased, which has been occupied ever since. Dr. Croswell died in 1851, and was succeeded by the Right Rev. H. Southgate, D. D., who remained until August, 1858.
Rev. Dr. Bolles was rector from June, 1859, to April, 1870. Rev. M. P. Stickney was connected with the parish for many years. Since 1870 the mission priests of St. John the Evangelist have had charge of the parish, Rev. C. C. Grafton being rector since 1872.

Rev. Charles C. Grafton is a native of Boston and a member of one of its old and wealthy fam ilies. He was educated at Harvard and studied law, but afterward became a clergyman, holding The Most Advanced High Church Views.

He has passed much time in England. During a visit there in 1865 he conceived the idea of a religious society, following the example of the aposligious society, following the example of the apostles, living in community and having all things in
common. He associated with himself two English
priests, Rev. Mr. Benson and Rev. Mr. O'Niel,
and organized the society of "St. John the
Evangelist," with Rev. Mr. Benson as superior, and having the mother house at
Cowley, near Oxford, Eng. The members of
the society are priests of the English or American
church, who take life vows of "poverty, chastity
and obedience." They are called "Father." Deacons are admitted as "brothers," and laymen can
become associates by observing certain rules. No
constitution, by-laws or other written rules were
adopted, their consideration being deterred until
some future time. The necessity of such has been
much fell, and the lack has proved a great him
diance to the material growth of the society, as
by the absence of written laws Father Benson,
the superior, became to all practical purposes an
absolute ruler, with nothing to check or guide him
except his own will. The original agreement was
that at the expiration of a certain time, or when
the membership attained a fixed number, the
society was to divide, those in America to form a
provincial and affiliated society, to be entirely independent of the parent society. Father Grafton,
it was expected, would be the tles, living in community and having all things in

The society now numbers nearly twenty members, who have given up all family ties and de voted themselves entirely to religious work. Their members may be found actively engaged in Engmembers may be found actively engaged in England, America and India. In the latter country they are established at Magagon, near Bombay, and at Indore in the diocese of Calcutta. They were especially invited to work in India by the late Metropolitan and the bishop of Bombay.

Their principal work in this country has been at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, where they also have a collegiate school for boys; and at the Church of the Advent, Boston. Besides the schools and parishes muder their charge they also do missible support the schools.

Superior of the American Society.

also have a collegiate school for boys; and at the Church of the Advent, Boston. Besides the schools and parishes under their charge they also do missionary work wherever requested, by conducting retreats and by temporary missions. They also publish a monthly magazine at Cowley, with reports of their work.

In 1870 they took charge of the parish of the Advent, Boston, and in 1872 Father Grafton became its rector, which position he has held ever since. The society had become reduced in membership and interest, and its actual communicants number hardly more than 200, Father Grafton had three assistants who were members of the society, viz., the Rev. Father A. C. A. Hall, the Rev. Father Edward Osborne, and the Rev. Brother Gardner, all of whom were English, and the Rev. J. W. Hill, now at Trinity Church, New York, was precenter. Under their active ministrations the parish increased in numbers and usefulness until if fairly outgrew the old meeting house, and a site for a new church was purchased on the corner of Brimmer and Mount Vernon streets, where

## Ground Was Broken on the Festival of St.

Benedict, March 21, 1879, and work on the new church commenced, and was carried forward as fast as the funds were furnished, it being one of the most stringent rules of this church not to run into

Through the courtesy of Dr. George C. Shattuck, the senior warden, a house in Staniford street was placed at the disposal of the clergy, and here they made their home. They gave their services to the church freely, asking in return only the Scripture wages of "food and drink, and wherewithal to be clothed." They live in community, and the necessary work of the house is done by lay brothers and men servants, no women being admitted, except into the reception-room. Each priest has his own apartment. The library is the common parlor, and contains one of the finest collections of theological works in this country. Back of this is the private chapel. The furniture of the house is of the simplest description, no money being wasted in that direction. The members of the society wear cloth cassocks confined around the waist with a girdle of silk cord, as the habit of their order. For street wear that have a large round, crowned, broad-brimmed felt hat, and during cold weather a long circular cloak.

To assist in the work of the parish some years ago the Sisters of St. Margaret, having their mother house at East Grimsted. England, were invited to settle in Boston, and several did so, and founded a sisterhood independent of the parent one, but having the same name and rules. Their work has proved very beneficial. They work under the auspices of the Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor, taking care of poor people in their own homes. For the support of the sisterhood they do embroidery, making a specialty of church work.

From a small beginning this sisterhood grew so Through the courtesy of Dr. George C. Shat-

work.

From a small beginning this sisterhood grew so large that the house in Green street (which they first occupied) could not accommodate them, and

They Removed to 17 Bowdoin Street, which, in its turn, they were obliged to leave, and last spring they purchased and moved to their which, in its turn, they were obliged to leave, and last spring they purghased and moved to their present home, on Louisburg square, where they occupy four adjoining dwellings, three facing Louisburg square and one on Pinckney street. One of the buildings is devoted to a hospital for women. Here, under the charge of Sister Maria, the patients receive the best of care. For the use of the sisterhood, they are building a new chapel, which, it is said, will be the finest private chapel in this country. They also have charge of a children's hospital on the Back Bay, supported by the Unitarians; an orphanage at Lowell, and a school for young ladies on Chestnut street, Boston. They work so quietly that few know how much they do.

For the past two years a growing dissatisfaction has been felt among many of the members of the Society of St. John the Evangelist at the lack of written laws, which left them entirely under the autocratic rule of Father Benson, and as the time had now come for a division of the society according to the agreement it was proposed that the society be divided, but to this Father Benson would not consent, alleging that there was no one who was capable of being the superior of the proposed offshoot. The friends of Father Graiton saw no lack of capacity in him, and would have been pleased to see him at the head of the American order. This feeling increased to such an extent that it became evident that the American priests could not continue working in harmony with the English priests, who recognize no authority that conflicted with Father Benson's. To such an extent did this feeling grow that it caused a serious division among the members of the Church of the Advent. The vestry called a meeting to decide which party to sustain, and

By a Large Majority Voted to Retain

Church, Philadelphia, has been obliged to resign on account of the trouble. It has also caused a division of the Sisterhood of St. Margaret, ten of whose members have left and formed the new Sisterhood of the Incarnation, with a home on Brimmer street, near the new church.

### FEMININE BEAUTY.

Effects of Climate and Association Upon the Faces of the Fair Sex. [London World.]
A German paper, the Leipsic Illustrated News

is publishing a series of pictures of "beautiful women," of which ft has been remarked as curious that fully three-fourths of them are English. This fact, of course, is very gratifying to our national pride, though it may be possible to rejoice a little too much over it. Plagiarism is not reckoned a grave crime among the Germans, and, though a slow-witted people, they—or those who have Semitle connections—are quite equal to the enterprise of displaying as "beautiful heads" old worn-out engravings from British illustrated papers. But even were this not the case, we must not forget that Sir Richard Steele—speaking not as a mere seribe, but as one having acknowledeged authority—reminds us of, to wit: That since the world began woman's beauty has been not merely its delight, but its torment. If, then, we have more handsome women among us than our neighbors it would be very easy to prove that the privilege may have its drawbacks. Still, the fact that an illustrated paper published in a country like Germany, where we are so cordially hated, is compelled virtually to admit that it must seek most of its types of female loveliness in England, is more than curious. In itself it is, we think, suggestive of some significant social generalization. First of all, is it not an undeniable fact that English women are, as a rule, handsomer than their continental sisters? Although people with a mania for foreign travel sometimes pretend that they can find at home no woman it for the æsthetic eye to look on, impartial and observant wanderers know the contrary is the case. In proportion to population there is no country under the sun where one finds more pretty women than in England. Comeliness is, indeed, grave crime among the Germans, and, though a The Peculiar Heritage of English Woman-

which term we do not limit so as to include ladyhood, for in most countries ladyhood is monous-nously distingue. But let us take any substantial provincial town in England, and compare it with a similar town, say in France, and what is the rea similar town, say in France, and what is the result? That for one pretty face we see strolling along a French street we see three or four in the same time in an English street. Nay, we might go further, and add that when we do discover the pretty face in France its charm is dispelled in most instances when its owner opens her lips. A hard, metallic voice, such as your average French woman, whether she be plain or pretty, usually possesses, soon disillusions those who fancy that nothing but sweet sounds can issue from rosebud mouths. In Teutonic countries, it is true, the faces of the women are, perhaps, plumper and their complexions clearer than in Latin nations. But, alas! your female Teuton is not graceful. She is usually a terrible dowdy. Her feet are too often as flat as her face, and her carriage is apt to be cow-like, as indeed one must Her feet are too often as flat as her face, and her carriage is apt to be cow-like, as indeed one must expect of women of the "vaccine type." On the continent, especially in southern Europe, when a fine face flashes forth out of the prevailing gloom of dreary ugliness, it is generally Greek in type, showing that the stain of blood associated with classic beauty is still faintly traceable in the children of the barbarians who overran the Roman Empire.

There are, however, as we have hinted, certain There are, however, as we have hinted, certain generalizations suggested by the prevalence of ugly women in Continental Europe which might fairly be made by people who love to pry into the cause of things, and these come to the front when we ask, why should our women in England inherit a richer dower of beauty than women in other lands? No doubt we shall be told that climate accounts for the mystery, for lazy people, like Montesquieu, always get out of a difficulty by invoking "climate" or the "peculiarity of race." Perhaps Climate has a Lettle to do with the Matter.

A temperate climate, such as ours, seems favorable to the development of beautiful horses, and it may very likely have a strong influence in favoring the perpetuation of a race of handsome women. But we take it that there are social influences at work, which are far more powerful than the weather. Beauty—by which is meant not merely ideally perfect features, but a fine, strong, comely type of physical organization, such as carries with it spiritual and moral graces most attractive to men—is, as we have said, a heritage of English women. It is, therefore, transmissible, but in one way only. By the process known to the Darwinian as "sexual selection," the "fittest" survive, and in England the decree of popular prejudice or taste is that, among women, the "fittest" are the comeliest. It is true we do not drown all the hideous girl children when we find there is no chance of their growing into fair women, but we practically make it certain that they die out, for we object to marry them. An ill-favored woman in England is with rare exceptions a "social failure," and though George Eliot in "Adam Bede" tries to show that her hopes of matrimony are not therefore blighted, her whole argument is vitilated by what very often vitiates reasoning—compassion for unmerited and irreparable misfortune. However, the great point is that in England society does not, as it were, conspire to perpetuate a race of ugly women, simply because society has never yet been able to divest Englishmen of their strong prejudice in favor of marrying comely ones. able to the development of beautiful horses, and

### KENTUCKY SAF ASM.

A Country Editor Who Has Made Himself Solid Forever with the Village Beauties. The Bowling Green (Ky.) Democrat thus severely criticises a feminine solicitor who was recently in that place drumming up subscribers the Bowling Green girls the homeliest in the the Bowling Green girls the homeliest in the State: "Our readers will remember the old maid who was deaf, and ate onions, too, who visited Bowling Green a few months ago in the interest of a little sheet, from which we clip the above brilliant scintillation and corruscation of wit. How she can have the temerity to refer to the subject of 'homelmess' we can't divine. But we thought at the time that she had a monopoly of the 'homely' business, for on that score we decided at first sight that she could be awarded the cake, the bakery, all the flour on hand, and several future wheat crops. She is 32 years old, six feet high, and, from her form, we would judge her weight to be ninety-five and one-half pounds. She wears a drug-store complexion; watery, light gray eyes, bad teeth, and a number of other garments that reminded one of ante bellum days. She is bowlegged, pigeon-toed, and uses an car-trumpet, but, unfortunately, is not dumb. She came to Bowling Green and received numberless courtesies from the ladies, some of whom personally assisted her in taking subscriptions for her paper (several copies of which, by the way, have failed to come.) She was here only about two days. She did not attend church nor the theatre, and how she so readily made up her little mind about 'our girls' is not accounted for, save by the principle that 'to the homely all things are homely,' which some poet ought to have said if he has not. She will need several regiments as a military protection seed the principle that to the homely all things are homely,' which some poet ought to have said if he has not. She will need several regiments as a military protection should she dare to visit Bowling Green again." State: "Our readers will remember the old maid

### Pre-Nistoric Man.

(Demorest's Magazine.)
In the skeletons found in caves and rocks belonging to races of men who must have lived thousands of years before history began are found evilonging to races of men who must have lived thousands of years before history began are found evidences that the same diseases flourished then that now affliet humanity. Wounds were found, of course, as was to have been expected; but it is clear that the primitive man who lived in the stone age, before metals were used, and when perhaps even fire was not yet employed in cooking food, had diseases such as rheumatism, cancers, distortions of limb and undoubtedly malarial troubles. This evidence is found in the remains. Poets have told us of the simple and happy life of the golden age in the past, but scientific investigation has dispelled these filusions, and establish the fact that the lot of men, in the past as in the present, was not a happy one. It is the modern civilized man who enjoys the best health, for even in our day the savage races are more prone to disease than those who lead what seems an artificial life in the best circles of modern communities. Our savage ancestry must have led dismal lives. They were exposed to ail the fury of the elements, to the attack of wild beasts, and worse than all, their untutored imaginations filled the universe with evil spirits, which demanded sacrifices, and filled their waking hours with fearful phantasms. Within a few hundred years people in this country believed in witcheraft. Then what must humanity have suffered in the ages long ago when the whole world was peopled with fetishes possessing the power to inflict personal harm?

Let me tell you in sober earnestness how I am haved in a German barber-shop. My barber is a good one, and he is somewhat in advance of his brethren in many respects. He has introduced many reforms and innovations, and has secured Fathers Hall and Osborne then promised Father Grafton that they would retire from the parish, and in August last they left Boston. But some of their friends, who are wealthy and influential members of the church, did not like to have them give up their work in Boston, which had been attended with great results, and urged them to return, which they have consented to do, and they will soon begin work anew at the old church, which is the property of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. This will then have no connection with the Parish of the Advent, but will simply be a mission.

The new church is nearly completed, and as soon as possible the parish will remove to their new home. It is expected that the removal will take place early in Lent. Father Grafton has withdrawn from the Society of St. John, and will probably organize a new society upon the same general principles. Father Gardner of the Advent and Father Prescott of St. Clement's, Philadelphia, will probably join him, and it is expected that an number of others, who were deterred from joining the Society of St. John from its lack of a constitution, will become members of the new brotherhood.

Father Prescott, who was at St. Clement's again for a month.

## BRIC-A-BRAC.

The Whole Story. Birth; Mirth: Dearth: Earth!

Miraculous Oyster Stew. Parson James of Eureka should use a cipher despatch when he telegraphs below for oysters. The San Francisco Post gives him away in the following manner: "A great many newspaper jokes have been made about the lone oyster that swims in a tureen of soup at a church fair, but it is an actual fact that a Eureka, Nev., clregyman telegraphed to this city for two dozen fresh oysters for use at an oyster-soup festival to be given by the ladies of his church." What about the five loaves and fishes that fed the multitude?

The New Moon.

The young mood lies in the old moon's arms—
The young can see it as plain as may be;
Venus has gone with all her charms,
But Jupiter stares at the baby.

The old moon rocks in the clear blue skies— She is rocking an hour-old baby; The stars are a-winking with all their eyes, And wonder whatever it may be. In a month that baby a babe will hold, And croon to the young its A B; For a moon's whole life is but four weeks old, And then 'its again a baby.

#### Coliath's Sword.

Goliath's Sword.

[The Judge.]

Goliath's sword is on exhibition in Prussia. The weapon is ten yards long, and when Mr. Goliath attended a military ball and got his sword tangled up in his legs during a waltz, he must have felt terribly confused—but not more so than his partner. Goliath and his sword were terrors in an unpleasantness. He would watch his opportunity, and when he saw fifteen men in a line he would make a terrible lunge with his sword and impale the whole caboodle of 'em. Goliath is dead now. His death was caused by rock without rye.

#### Dear Hands. [Susan Mann Spalding.]

[Susan Mann Spalding.]
Roughened and worn with ceaseless toll and care,
No perfumed grace, no dainty skill, had these;
They carned for whiter hands a jeweled case.
And kept the scars unlovely for their share,
Patient and slow, they had the will to bear
The whole world's burdens, but no power to seize
The flying joys of life, the gifts that please,
The gold and gems that others find so fair.
Dear hands, where bridal jewel never shone,
Whereon no lover's kiss was ever pressed.
Crossed in unwented quiet on the breast,
I see, through tears, your glory newly won,
The golden circlet of life's work well done,
Set with the shining pearl of perfect rest.

#### Wasn't He Good?

A Trojan two and a half-year-old boy was sitting on his mamma's lap, after having undergone the preliminaries to retiring for the night. His countenance assumed a deeply thoughtful expression, as though he were weed! nance assumed a deeply thoughtful expression, as though he were wrestling with a mental problem calling forth his entire intellectual faculties. Suddenly, having apparently reached the solution of the problem exercising his brain, he looked up into his parent's face, and sagely asker. "Mamma, wasn't I good not to be a girl?" Having received maternal approval of his forethought, he quietly and contentedly dropped asleep.

> [Robert Herrick& this a fast—to keep The larder lean And clean From fat of yeals and sheep Is it to quit the dish Of flesh, yet still To fill The platter high with fish? Is it to fast an hour Or ragg'd to go Or show A downcast look and sour? No! 'tis a fast to dole Thy sheaf of wheat And meat Unto the hungry soul?

It is to fast from strife,
From old debate
And hate;
To circumcise thy life; To show a heart grief-rent,
To starve thy sin,
And that's to keep true lent,

The Moral Effect of the Bang.

(Wichita, Kan., Times.)

The bang girl may place her bangs down on the back of the pew in front of her during the morning prayer, and try to be good, but her corset will be too tight, and as she hitches around to ease the pain one eye will rise like the morning sun over the back of the pew, and that eye will catch the eye of a young man two seats to the right, who is trying to cover his face with one hand while he tries to keep the files off the pomade on his hair with the other, and his interest in the prayer is knocked into a cocked hat. The banging of a girl's hair changes the whole nature of the little wretch, and she becomes as a gun that is not loaded. It is the same with the boys. You take a nice, plous Sunday school boy who can repeat 300 verses of the New Testament, and cut his hair with a clipper, and he looks like Tug Wilson. The Moral Effect of the Bang.

On a Volume of Alfred de Musset's Poems. [For The Sunday Globe.] A beaker of joy, by the gods!
A dance of light, color and bubble-

Drink! hopeless and spiritless clods!
Slaves fearful of prisons and rods—
Here's a draught that will drown all your trouble! Your life is but breath, nerve and blood— It craens through the days like the snall;

Here's a life that has bloomed into flowers—
That has sung itself into a song;
That made love to the coy, blushing Hours,
While its heart's blood poured out in rich showers
Of nectar delicious and strong!

Who sits at the head of this feast, With the sweet, tender eyes of the dove-With a smile like the morn-jewelled East, And a forehead that Time never creased? 'Tis Love! 'tis all-beautiful Love! Ah, Time! sly impostor, avaunt!

Then drink-sad or merry heart-drink The soul-vintage sweet Love has distilled;
How the wild bubbles beckon and wink!
Ah, Love is Life's life, I think—
And with Love your life may be filled!
—(FRED T. GREENHALGE, )

## A Mystified Traveller.

"Are we on a down grade?" asked an impetuous passenger, gazing first at the conductor and then earnestly out of the window. "No, sir." replied the conductor coldly. "This is a perfectly level track. There are no grades on this road." "That's curlous," numbled the passenger, opening the window and sticking his head out. "If anything," continued the conductor, exasperated by the man's conduct, "if anything we're going up a slight incline," "That's wonderful!" exclaimed the passenger. "I though it was remarkable if we were on a down grade, but under the circumstances it's miraculous!" "What is?" growled the conductor. "What're you talking about, anyhow?" "I simply can't understand how that cow should beat us going up hill, that's ail," sighed the impetuous passenger, sinking back into his seat to figure it out.

### I Want to be an Usher.

[Buffalo News,]
I want to be an usher, and with the play-bills stand,
A rose upon my lapel, a coupon in my hand;
My curls banged o'er my forchead, my wild eyes roving free,
And every timea lady smiled I'd sigh: "She's mashed on me." I'd lead the avenue statuettes way down before the

I'd hide each small man right behind a cart-wheel without fail; And when the deadheads, two by two, came marching to the van. I'd spot the ticket fiends that haunt the sad news-

Then piously on Sunday I'd seek the sacred place.
And guide the strangers up the aisle with set humble face;
But ye: for gentle glances I'd keep an eye ajar.
And gather in the maidens' smiles as comets score star.

I'd never lounge on corners or clog the bar-room doors,
Or pose in Jarley attitudes upon the ball-room floors;
Let others charm the fair ones where Brush-light
shadows fall.
In choir and nave and vestibule I far outshine them
all.

An Awful Experience.

An Awful Experience.

1 New York Letter in San Francisco Chronicle.

1 had an awful experience yesterday afternoon on the clevated road. I was sitting near the forward end of the car, gazing placidly at my gloves and wondering why such a beastly brick-dust color had ever come into fashion, when an elderly man, followed by two pretty girls, came into the car at the Fourteenth street station. The car was comfortably well filled. Beside me were two seats. The elderly man and one of the girls took them, and said something about getting home in time for dinner. The other girl took a vacant seat a little way down on the opposite side of the car. I thought it a pity that they could not all sit together, so I rose, and stepping across the car, asked the other girl to take my seat. She looked at me in blank amazement, but I wore a smile of such ineffable complacency that it was utterly irresistible, and she rose, coloring somewhat, and dropped into my former seat. I sat down in her place and glanced across. In a minute I saw that I had made a mistake. She did not know the elderly man and the girl at all. At this discovery I felt lonesome, and turned to the man next to me, and said:

"Kinder slipped up, didn't I?"

"Well somewhat," said be, quietly. He han.

"Kinder slipped up, didn't I?"
"Well, somewhat," said he, quietly. He happened to be a gentleman. "It was a weird mishap." I glanced across the car again, and observed a look of exasperation and scorn upon the maiden's face. The fellow who happened to be a gentleman smiled again, and said:

"You are lost now. She evidently thinks that we know each other, and that you boosted her out of this seat so that you could talk to me."

The awful force of this struck me at once, and I got out at Twenty-third street a sad and mournful man.

## OCEAN TO OCEAN;

## THE SEARCH FOR THE LAND OF GOLD

Thrilling Adventures of a Family Crossing the Plains in '49.

By M. QUAD of the Michigan Press AUTHOR OF "THE HUNTER'S VISION,"

[Copyrighted February, 1883.] CHAPTER IX. (Continued.)

CHAPTER IX. (Continued.)

A RECRUIT—TOM'S PLAN.

"Hist! I'm a white man and a friend," exclaimed Tom, but she shrieked again and again, and he leaped up and retreated from the lodge just as half a dozen Indians came rushing up.

"There is a rattlesnake in the lodge," exclaimed Tom, in answer to the hurried inquiries, and he struck at something with his rife to prove his words.

Some of the warriors retreated and others crowded up, and it was an easy matter for the hunter to push back until clear of the crowd. There were certain signs that daylight was not far off, and he lost no time in getting clear of the camp, having scarcely cleared the last lodge before he met Graybeard. It was idle to think of making another attempt that night, and they hurried up the base at a run, followed for a long ways by the excited shouts of the Indians. Daylight was breaking as the men entered the canyon, and they were not long in finding the horses and those in charge.

All were greatly disappointed that. Tom had

All were greatly disappointed that Tom had

in charge.

All were greatly disappointed that Tom had come so near success and then failed, but there was no help for it. A fire was kindled against a rock, and they made a hurried breakfast. That over, Tom took the horses a mile farther up the canyon, to prevent a discovery, and when he returned Graybeard unfolded the new plan.

The mountain was well covered with small pines, panther shrubs and climbing vines, and by observing ordinary caution the men could make their way over it without discovery. All were anxious to know what would be done with the girl, and the object was to reach a point on the mountain from whence they could overlook the village. Proceeding up the canyon until finding a spot where they could mount the right-hand wall, they drew themselves up and then picked their way along among the boulders. They did not follow each other closely, but each made his way over the rocks as best he could. After an hour's hard travelling, Graybeard, Tom and Brooks came together at the head of a gorge. Looking around for Shad, they saw him standing on a rock half a mile away. They were now so near the Indian camp that they could hear the neighing of horses and the barking of dogs, and they did not dare to shout to the young man. Waving their caps until they secured an answering signal, they passed on, knowing that he could follow and find them.

passed on, knowing that he could follow and find them.

Half an hour's more climbing and they attained the position they wanted. Sheltered by a mass of grape-vines, which covered two small trees, they could peer down 200 feet and see all the village except the first row of lodges at the base. The Indians were eating breakfast and earing for their horses. Tom looked up and down until he had located as near as he could the lodge in which he had found the captive, and then all watched it. An hour passed and the girl had not appeared. There was a stir among the Indians, however, and in half an hour more the warriors had all collected in council.

"There goes the gal!" whispered Tom, and they saw one of the redskins lead Birdie into the centre of the circle.

CHAPTER X.

SHAD'S RESOLUTION.

How they we e to rescue Birdle by taking a position on the mountain and watening the village all day was a puzzle to Shad. He believed that the beldest way was the best way, and he believed that if something was not done during the day the girl would fall a victim to Indian ferocity.

The more he thought of the matter the stronger he was of the opinion that they had not adopted the visest plan. He did not like to set himself up in opposition to Graybeard and the hunter, and so he slently determined to work out his own plan and let them do the same for theirs. This was the reason that he dropped behind as they clambered over the mountain. When his companions were out of sight he retraced his steps to the valley, and from thence to the prairie.

It was broad day long ago, but Shad did not hesitate about walking down the base of the mountain until within plain sight of the Indian village. Then he sat down on a rock to speculate. He was armed with the revolver which Tom had given him, and this he wanted to preserve. He therefore concealed it near the rock, and then began to plan. At some time in his life he remembered of reading that Indians always ransomed their captives when it was convenient. He would go into camp, ascertain what they considered the commercial value of the girl, and then use his best language to induce them to return with her to Hastings' pass. He had a watch, \$40 in money, and a box of trinkets in one of the wagons, and he made up his mind that he'd give the whole lot rather than let the bargain fall through. He was going into camp as flag-of-truce bearer, and he trusted that they would respect his position.

Shad's plans were duly laid at last, and he rose up and moved on, having scarcely any anxiety as to his situation. As he came nearer the village he saw that all the men were collected in a body. He was rather glad of the fact, as he could talk to them all at once. About fifty dogs made a break for him as he reached the first lodges, and the squaws and childr

"White man—got away last lingut—same one shouted several voices."

"The very same!" replied Shad, and just as soon as you'll cease your whooping I shall be happy to explain my business!"

Some one ordered silence, and the Indians fell back. A moment more and the renegade stood before Shad, his face betraying astonishment and inquiry. "Morning," said Shad, extending his hand.

before Shad, his face betraying astonishment and inquiry. "Morning," said Shad, extending his hand.

The renegade took it without exactly knowing what he was about, but next moment inquired who the young man was, and how he came there.

"My name is Shad Olin, and I am here to buy tne girl your folks captured the other night."

"You—are—eh?" slowly drawled the renegade.

"Well, I must say that you are a —— fool!"

"Be a leetle careful, if you please!" warned Shad, growing red in the face. "Where I was brought up they allers told me that it was better to speak kind words to a dog than to throw a stone at him."

The renegade laughed hoarsely, and at that mo.

at him."

The renegade laughed hoarsely, and at that moment the girl was brought in, and she stood before them. Shad reasoned that one in his position should carry a good deal of dignity, and he contented himself with shaking hands with her and asking after her health.

should carry a good dear of dightly, and he considerated himself with shaking hands with her and asking after her health.

White Bear and the renegade had a few words, both laughing, and then Birdie was led back to the lodge and all the Indians sat down, as if some grave subject was about to come before them. Shad saw a chance to state his business, and he took off his hat and began.

"Gentlemen, I am here to negotiate with you for the purchase of that fair and lovely young woman. I'm in something of a hurry this morning, having a considerable distance to go, and you'll oblige me by naming your lowest terms at once."

After indulging in a hearty laugh the renegade interpreted the speech for the benefit of the Indians, and they were greatly amused.

"In consideration of your beauty they say you can take the girl and go as soon as you please," replied Black Fox after a moment.

"Possible" sevelaimed the delighted Shed

ean take the girl and go as soon as you please, replied Black Fox after a moment.

"Possible!" exclaimed the delighted Shad.
"Why, durn me if an Injun haint got some good streaks about him, after all!"

He started to break through the line to go to the

him!" shouted Black Fox, while cheered.
"He is, is he?" drawled Shad, stripping off his the ring had a broad

coat and vest.

The Indian who stood in the ring had a broad The Indian who stood in the ring had a broad grin on his face, as if he intended making a great deal of sport for his companions. He waited until the young man was ready, and then advanced. Shad held up his arms, boxer fashion, and the Indian walked around him waiting for a chance to spring in. He finally made a dash, but one of Shad's big fists took him in the eye, and he fell at full length. The Indians yelled and whooped in their delight, and the man was dragged out.

"Any more" inquired Shad, looking around.
After a little coaxing, one of the most stalwart Indians in the village entered the circle. He knew nothing about boxing, but was a muscular fellow, active as a panther, and if he clenched Shad would surely throw him. The Indians enlarged the circle so as to let everybody in, and it was evident that they expected to see the white man heaped up on the grass.

"Shake," said Shad, reaching out his hand as men do before having a round with the gloves.
The Indian shook, and then stepped back to survey his opponent.

"No kicking or biting—remember that!" warned Shad, putting up his arms and standing on his guard.
The Indian walked around in a circle, as his

guard.

The Indian walked around in a circle, as his companion had done, and it was long before he saw an opportunity. His game was to dive in and t was to dive in and t the big fists covered haif his face at the During the afternoon Graybeard made his way

critical instant, and he went over like a bag of sand, and lay half insensible for several minutes.

"I tell ye, geutlemen, taint in an Injun to do it!" explained Shad to the silent crowd. "You see, you go on the jump-in-and-bunt plan, and it's too old. "If I wasn't in a hurry I'd like to have a set of boxing gloves and give ye a few lessons."

The Indians had no yells to utfer; on the contrary, they looked savage and salien, and, after some conversation with Black Fox, the renegade came forward and said:

came forward and said:
"The Indians are going to hold you a prisoner for a day or two, and then burn you!"
"Is that possible!" exclaimed Shad in great surprise.
"You'll find out!" said Black Fox.
"Well, perhaps they will!" retorted Shad after a moment: "but I'm willing to bet a good deal of garden truck that they don't!"

CHAPTER XI.

HOW SHAD WON HIS BET.

How shad won his bet.

The Indians had discovered an original character in Shad, and they had determined to toy with him a while before getting rid of him in the manner indicated by Black Fox. Such a thing as allowing him his liberty or selling either him or his girl never crossed their minds.

"They don't read the Bible out here much, do they?" inquired Shad, resuming the conversation broken off in the last chapter.

"Not any to speak of," replied the man; "— the Bible!" "I'd give twelve dollars to have Deacon Davis

hear you say that once," shouted Shad. "This must be a powerful wicked country out here. I s'pose its owing to these tarnel big hills, or some-

must be a powerful wicked country out here. I spose its owing to these tarnel big hills, or something of the kind."

"They're getting ready to give you some more fun." said Black Fox, pointing to the crowd forming in two lines on the prairie.

Shad had never heard of running the gauntet, and the renegate did not post him until it was time to start. He then informed him that it was a trial of speed, the object of the runner being to run so fast that not more than three Indians should strike his shadow.

"It seems to be durned nonsense, but I kinder want to oblige 'em, and I'll try it," replied Shad, as he pulled off his cowhides and prepared for the run. Each Indian was armed with either a stick or a switch, and they shouted and yelled their commendations at his willingness. Shad stationed himself, and when all was ready he flew up the path like a race horse. He had not gone far before he discovered that all the blows were aimed at him, and he stopped short and kicked one of the Indians in the stomach and doubled him up like a hoop. The Indians had had so much fun out of him they let him off, and he was allowed to go and sit down in the shade of the mountian. He was much disappointed at the turn of affairs. Instead of releasing a captive he had been made a captive himself. The Indians had not harmed him yet, but he realized that their minds might undergo a change any hour, and then they would take just as much pleasure in torturing him to death. They had not permitted him to see the girl but once, and his heart pained him as he remembered what as ad, white face she then had. "Durned if I stay here!" he suddenly exclaimed, slapping his leg in a vigorous manner. But how he was fo get away was a question of vital importance. He did not believe that they would sacrifice him before the next day, nor take any steps against the girl are the started the date. He had each the minds might had be had been had before the next day nor take any steps against the girl are the started the had been had before the next day nor ta shapping logical and the state of the was to get away was a question of vital importance. He did not believe that they would sacrifice him before the next day, nor take any steps against the girl, and his hope hung on what the night the girl, and his hope hung on what the night might do for him. He had hardly given his companions a thought. If they had carried out their programme they were on the mountain above him, and had witnessed everything. If he could steal the girl away he would take her to the valley, and they would doubtless rejoin him next morning.

Shad called up and rejected half a dozen plans, and finally settled upon one to suit him. The Indians gave him no invitation to dinner, but when he saw others eating he went over to a kettle and helped hims if. There were fifty Indians looking at him as he licked the grease off his fingers after eating, and he uttered a yell and suddenly turned a somersault, and then as they gathered around he gave them quite a lengthy exhibition, ending by coming down on one of his feet with such force that he uttered a scream of pain and fell forward on the grass.

"Oh! high tayation and poor fodder!" he

on the grass.

"Oh! high taxation and poor fodder!" he howled, rubbing his ankle.

"gone to bed for a month with a sprained ankle!" By rubbing the ankle he made the skin deep red, and by cramping down his toes he caused the the Indians felt of the ankle and Shad howled with pain, and they came to the conclusion that he had suffered quite a serious injury. He attempted to get up but could not, and finally crawled over into the shade, making his way along as if every foot of the route gave him an agony of pain.

"Its perfectly awful!" he groaned, as one of the squaws brought him some water to bathe it in. "Why, the pains jump all over me like a cat around a beehive, and you needn't be surprised if you see me a cold corpse before morning." Black Fox came along at that moment, but he had no sympathy. He was moving away, when a sudden thought struck him, and he returned and asked:

asked:
"Where did you go when you escaped us that

"Where did you go when you escaped us that night?"
"Back to the wagons," promptly replied Shad.
"Then why didn't you stay there or go on with the folks?" demanded the renegade.
"Because there wasn't any one to stay with or go on with!" retorted Shad, in a sharp voice. "Everybody that your folks didn't kill had cut sticks hours afore I got back there."

Black Fox knew of the division of the immigrant party. He judged that those of the smaller party left after the battle would rejoin those in the Pass, and that all would be so frightened that every wagon would press on through the mountain without delay.

"It's a durned shame to leave all those things there to rot!" said Shad, as the renegade seemed busy with his thoughts.
"What things?" he demanded.
"Why, there's sixteen good horses, four wagons, and piles of tea, coffee, sugar, bacon, powder, lead, ten rifles, four barrels of whiskey, and I don't know what else."

Black Fox mused a moment, and then started off without replying. He went to the lodge of the chief and then among the warriors, and in half an

off, and then he laughed down his throat until he shook all over.

"Pitchforks and rakes! but won't they howl when they git there!" he chuckled, and he felt as if he'd give one hundred dollars to be where he could enjoy a laugh.

A good sixty miles to Hastings Pass, and the same distance back. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the party started, and they could not ride the distance before 9 in the evening. Their horses would then have to rest until midnight at the least, and they could not reach the mountain before 7 or 8 next morning. It would be well for both captives to be out of the way before the disappointed and ferocious detachment came back.

Shad felt sure that they would bother neither

ad felt sure that they would bother neither

disappointed and ferocious detachment came back.

Shad felt sure that they would bother neither one of them until next day, and he made up his mind that he would take Birdie out of the village that night or die in trying. Of course he must keep up the deception about his injured ankle, and every few minutes he groaned and "took on" as if the pain was increasing. Nearly all the Indians went to sleep during the afternoon, and as the sun got further around to the west Shad got three or four of the squaws to drag him nearer the base and behind a lodge, where he was not over thirty feet from the lodge occupied by the girl. After a long time getting around to ft he looked that way. Her lodge was not guarded, and he could see that she sat Just inside the door, observing him. It was best to give her a hint of his intentions, and ne soon found a way. He was quite certain that none of the Indians present in the village could understand English, and so he began groaning:

"O! my foot, my foot; look out, Birdie, my poor foot—I am only playing sharp on 'em—it aches powerfully,—I'll creep into your lodge about midnight—oh! this foot!—and take you away!"

He kept waving his body to and fro and rubbing his foot, and no one could have had the least suspicion that he was holding a conversation with the girl. When next he looked that way, she raised her hand to signify that she understood, and then the pain of his nurt got easier right away.

He was hardly noticed during the balance of the afternoon, and no one offered him any supper. He, however, managed to crawl to the door of a lodge where a kettle of meat was boiling, and he appropriated a piece weighing several pounds, a large piece of hoce-cake, and then stretched out between two lodges, with seven or eight, boys and children around him. He had calculated that when night came the chief would put him into a lodge and station a guard, but this ruse saved him. The chief saw that he was where he could not move in his state without raising an alarm, and he went away without givi orders. "Shad—Shad Olin! You are the top pitch on the

CHAPTER XII.

THE PARTY ON THE MOUNTAIN.

Graybeard and his companions were almost petrified with astonishment as they saw Shad walk into the Indian village.

"The teller ar' crazy," whispered Tom, and the others coincided. No living white man in possesion of his common sense would have put himself in the power of the Indians as he had done.

However, they soon found that he had method in his madness. They regarded it as a great point gained when he had pleased the Indians. They were not so far away but that they could hear many of his words, and after Shad had "worsted" the two indians in the ring, his friends on the mountain concluded that he was not so insane as might be. Thenceforth they watched his programme with the utmost interest.

"There, that spoils his game!" whispered Tom, as Shad sprained his ankle. He counterfeited pain so well that he deceived every one, and those above were much put out at his misfortune.

Looking down, as they did, none of them could get a fair view of the renegade's face. He was alressed like the Indians, and his face had been sunburned until he was almost as brown as any of the Mohaves. It lightened the hearts of the watchers as they saw Birdle returned to her lodge. The Indians seemed to be in unusual good humor, and Graybeard and Tom felt sure that neither of the prisoners would be harmed that day.

"Gin me jest one more chance, an' I'll bring the gal out or gln ye my scalp!" whispered Tom to Graybeard.

His mission the night before had been successful ns so far as that he had been able to enter the

Graybeard.

His mission the night before had been succes ful in so far as that he had been able to enter the ful in so far as that he had been able to enter the camp in his disguise and deceive the Indians, and so far as they could determine the Mohaves had not suspected his presence. Birdie had been warned, and she would be looking for him another

down the mountain for a mile or two, and when he returned he reported finding a spot where Tom could descend to the prairie within half a mile of the village and thus save the journey back to the valley. As the sun began to get low, Graybeard and Brooks started for the horses, and Tom for the spot where he was to descend. He was still dressed as on the previous night, and now felt certain of bringing the girl out of camp. The absence of the large party, which Shad had so neatly got rid of, greatly favored the chance of rescue, and the hunter was impatient for night to set in. It was not more than fairly dark before he dropped from rock to rock until he stood on the prairle. He could hear the hum of voices toward the village, but everything was quiet around him. He was leaning against a rock, having been down from the mountain five or ten minutes, when he heard footsteps coming from the south, and in a mement more a squaw came along with a hundle of rock and here's on here are

answered Tom.
It was the old hag who had sought to murder rdie. Something in his tone seemed to anger r, and she snarled: 'Have you not been taught to answer your betth respect?" along, I say!" exclaimed Tom, impatient to er leave.

"Go along, I say!" exclaimed Tom, impatient to have her leave.

He forgot his disguise, and his voice betrayed that he was a white man. The old crone leaped back with a scream, but he seized her by the throat before she could utter another.

"Ye have brought it on yerself," he growled, as he held her out at arm's length and compressed her throat with both hands.

In a moment he had strangled the life out of the squaw, and she sank down on the grass without a moan or a struggle. He dragged the body up against the rocks, and then moved off a few paces, feeling a little superstitious about remaining near the body. The hag's scream had not reached the village, and as time went by the hum of voices gradually died out, and the village settled down to sleep.

gradually died out, and the village settled down to sleep.

Tom did not care to enter the camp before midnight. He did not want to run any risks, and if he had the captives out by 1 o'clock they could reach the valley and rejoin the others long before daylight. The hunter had nothing to do but listen and wait, and he was rejoiced when the hour finally came for him to move.

He believed that the plan pursued the night before was the best one, and he walked down to the village as boldly as one of the tribe would have done. Treading his way among the lodges, he had just reached a spot where two indians were lying side by side on the grass, when a dog began barking. Tom halted, hoping that the cur would cease his noise, but to his vexation several others joined in and rushed at him. If he bolted they would rush upon him and create a general alarm, and he sank down and stretched out beside the Indians, thinking that when through with his present task he would devote a whole year to slaughtering Indian dogs. The animals came around him, howling and snapping, and both of the Indians, as well as the occupants of several lodges were awakened. The two warriors sat up. around him, howling and snapping, and both of the Indians, as well as the occupants of several lodges, were awakened. The two warriors sat up and cursed and growled, and one of them grasped a bow and chased the dogs out upon the prairie. Coming back, he stretched out in another spot, and it was a full hour before Tom dared move. The Indian beside him spoke to him once or twice, but the hunter feigned sleep, and at length had the satisfaction of seeing the Mohave on his back again.

a buffalo hide.

The girl was not there!
It took him but a moment to ascertain the fact, but he was so astonished that he did not move for some minutes. She might have escaped from the village, or she might have been taken to some other lodge.

Tom left the tent and then boldly walked from lodge to lodge, but found neither the girl nor a trace

Tom left the tent and then boldly walked from lodge to lodge, but found neither the girl nor a trace of Shad. Then he felt quite certain that the two had somehow escaped together, and he determined to proceed at once to the valley. He left the village without having created any alarm, but he was scarcely half a mile away before he heard a great yelling behind. Either his visit or the escape of the prisoners had been discovered, as was evinced by the great confusion which soon prevailed.

"Whoop an' howl, ye bloody wolves!" growled the hunter, as he broke into a run for the valley. He reached it in about twenty minutes, and in ten more was near the spot where he had climbed up the wall to get upon the mountain. For the last ten minutes he heard the yells and shouts of Indians, as if in pursuit, and was now convinced that their dogs were tracking him. As he halted beside the rocks a moment a voice asked, "Is that you, Tom?"

"It ar'," replied the hunter, and he strang at

s were sitting.
sere's the girl and Shad?" he inquired as he

reached them.

They had seen neither. They had been sitting on the rock for hours, and were sure that no one had passed up the valley. Tom had barely time to relate his experience in the camp when a dozen dogs, followed by a score of Indians halted below them. The dogs bayed and dians halted below them. The dogs bayed and howled to indicate that they had treed their game, and the Indians all collected in a body. Every word uttered was plainly understood by Graybeard and Tom, and directly they heard the order given for several of the Indians to clamber up the rocks and see what could be discovered. The stone on which they sat was a boulder weighing about a thousand pounds, and it rested right over the only route by which the men could come up. "Softly, now!" whispered Graybeard, as they rose up and moved around. "We'll give them something heavier than lead!"

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WRONG VALLEY.

Shad groaned and lamented for an hour or two, but the pain of his ankle diminished somewhat, and he finally snored like a trooper. The Indians did not seem to have the least suspicion that he was playing a trick, and long before midnight he was left alone between the lodges, and he could hear the deep breathing of the slumberers all around him.

"I think I'll purceed to business," soliloquized Shad, as he raised himself up and looked around. So far as he could determine there was no one spying upon him, and he crawled away as carefully as a snake. It was only a few feet to Birdie's lodge, and his heart gave a jump as he ascertained that there was no sentinel and that she sat in the door of the lodge and was expecting him.

"Oh! Shadrack, I'm so glad, but I'm so afraid!" she whispered as he reached her.

"Never you mind!" he replied, crawling to her side and sitting down. "Your own dear, beloved Shad is close beside you!"

She urged that they should make their escape as soon as possible, and was in a tremble of hope and anxiety, but Shad did not offer to get up. After hesitating for a moment, he began:

"My dear girl, joy of my soul, and so forth, I've had sumthin' on my mind a great many months, and now's the time to speak it. You can probably remember that I have never yet asked you to be my wife. Well, the time has come, and afore we leave this durned Injun business I want your answer," "Oh! Shad! Oh! the —"

answer."

"Oh! Shad! Oh! the ——"

"Take it coo!!" he interrupted; "en course I don't want you to say yes unless you love me, and I want it understood that I'll take you out o' here

I want it understood that I'll take you out o' here all the same if you say.no."
"I will—I will!" she whispered, as a dog at the further end of the village uttered a howl.
"Then that settles it, and I'm as gay as a red ox in a cornfield," he replied, rising up and lifting her to her feet.

He insisted that he must carry her on his back, and she finally clung around his neek and her feet were lifted clear from the ground. It was perhaps the wisest plan he could have adopted. Her weight was nothing to a great, broad-backed fellow like him, and one pair of feet would make less noise than two pairs in moving out of the village. He instructed her not to scream out, no matter what happened, and then started off, picking up a rific as he went.

ing up a rifle as lie went.

He had traversed two-thirds of the way, and was crossing a spot where the lodges were scattered, when he came upon a form stretched out on the grass, being close upon it before he knew it. Shad stopped short, and was about moving another way, when the Indian rose to a sitting position and began rubbing his eyes, having being disturbed by the footstep so close to his head. There was only an instant in which to act, and Shad acted. He brought the heavy rifle-barrel down on the Mohave's head, and then stood still and listened to see if anyone took the alarm. It was a blow that knoeked the warrior senseless at once, but it was a dull thud which did not awaken any one. The brave man did not move again until certain that no alarm had been created, and then in five minutes he was clear of the last lodge.

Birdie had closed her eyes and shut her teeth hard as she realized the danger, and could hardly stand up as he set her down on her feet. Walking at a slow pace they were at length far enough away to prevent their steps giving the alarm. Shad thern he swung her on his back and started on at a trot. He had got out of the trap much easier than he had expected, and he did not care to run any more risks.

There was nothing to indicate pursuit, and he ing up a rifle as he went. He had traversed two-thirds of the way, and was

more risks.

There was nothing to indicate pursuit, and he There was nothing to indicate pursuit, and ne kept up his pace without a word to the over-joyed captive whom he had so bravely rescued. He was a long time in reaching the valley—much longer than he had calculated on, and the pass looked strange to him as he entered it. Blidd was now allowed to walk, and feeling quite safe, Shad gave her a brief history of his adventures as they went along. He expected every moment to

Shad gave her a brief history of his adventures as they went along. He expected every moment to come to the grass where they had pastured the horses, and only when they had tramped a good three miles and got upon a rocky path did he suspect what had happened.

He had taken the wrong valley, having undoubtedly passed the first and struck into the second. He was soon sure of it and was puzzled what to do. The near approach of daylight decided him. If they went back and made their way down the base to enter the lower pass they might be cattured. Daylight would reveal their escape, and he felt certain that pursuit would be made.

It was an object to get as far from the Indians as possible, and shad led the way up the rough path, planning to find a secure hiding pince and then leave Birdie alone and cross over the peaks to the other valley to notify his companions. Daylight came as they tofled up the path, and shad saw that they had finally reached the top of the mountain. It was a wild scene they now beheld. The path had ceased, and they saw huge cliffs and great bowlders on all sides of them, with here and there a small tree and a mass of vines. They could not see forty feet in any direction, except toward the sky, but shad led to the right, twisting, turning and climbing, and soon stumbled upon the spot he was looking for.

Upon the crest of the highest peak, within half a

Upon the crest of the highest peak, within half a mile of him, was a eavity among the rocks in which half a dozen men would have had plenty of roem to move about. It could only be reached by the marrow ledge up which the fugitives travelled, and was a spot where the Indians would not dream of looking. There was no water to be had up there, and the two drank heartily from a basia in one of the rocks before ascending the ledge. Shad had kept the meat and the cake through all his adventures, and they had food for a hearty breakfast. They were still eating, when the echo of rifles and fainty yells were heard from the south. The Indians had discovered the party on the mountain, Shad reasoned, and a fight was in progress. He reasoned that the three men could not hold out against fifty or a hundred, and that they would be driven. If he was correct, there was as much chance of their coming his way as of their going in any other direction, and he decided to wait awhile and see if they did not hunt him up.

"You was considerably flustrated last night," he remarked to the girl as he disposed of another piece of the meat.
"How can you smile about it?" she asked, grow-

remarked to the girl as he disposed of another piece of the meat.

"How can you smile about it?" she asked, growing paler as she distinguished the reports of the rifles more plainly.

"You haven't forgotten a certain little matter which I spoke about, have you?" he continued, smiling more than ever. She looked away and did not reply, and he added:

"I shall marry ye jest as soon as we come to a preacher and a meeting house, and we won't be married moren' two minutes afore we start for Ohio. I'm durned if I hadn't rather have my reg'lar sleep than all the gold in this Injun country!"

He could not draw her out, and finally abandoned the attempt, and went back to his plans.

He could not draw her out, and finally abandoned the attempt, and went back to his plans. He did not see exactly how the aftair would end. The first step should be to rejoin his companions, or to have them join him, and then they would have to be guided by eircumstances. He was thinking of what steps to take, when both plainly heard a sound below them as of a detached rock falling down. Birdie turned white as a ghost, but Shad motioned her to be quiet, and he rose up on his knees for a look. The sink or cavity in which they were concealed was about four feet below the level of the rocks.

Removing his cap and using great caution, the young man raised his head until he could look down on the rocks below.

"What is it?" whispered Birdie, as he sank down.

"A whole door-yard full of them Injuns!" he replied, looking to see that the rifie and revolver were in order.

were in order.

In a moment more the two listeners caught words of conversation, and heard the Indians moving about. Shad looked over again, and he counted eleven armed warriors standing in a crowd below. They had several dogs with them, but the animals were at fault, the rocks having left no scent. eft no scent.

The Mohayes scattered around, kneeling and them

examining the rocks, and at length one of them cast his eves upon the ledge.

"You will see some fun how!" whispered Shad, picking up his revolver as he sank down; "the whole pack are coming up to look into this hole!"

CHAPTER XIV.

FACE TO FACE AT LAST.

Graybeard gave the order as they heard the Indians mounting up, and the rock was rolled down the path. It went with a rush, starting other rocks, and breaking off the small pines, and the Indians yelled in terror as they sought to evade it. Some did evade it, but others were crushed under the mighty weight; and when the rock fell into the valley at last it had answered every purpose.

The white men had not betrayed their presence by a sound. The Indians could not tell what had started the rock, and they had no real knowledge that an enemy was on the mountain. Shad and Birdle had escaped, and the dogs had tracked them into the valley, or had followed a trail supposed to be that of the furitives. It lacked some time of daylight yet, and the Indians contented themselves with firing random shots up the side of the cliff and yelling, to indicate that they suspected the presence of some one above.

The bullets flew all around Graybeard and his companions, and they soon scaled the zig-zag path by which they had mounted before, and in half an hour were at the crest of the mountain. The horses had been run up the pass a mile or so, but if the Indians made any search for the hunters they must soon discover the animals. The loss of them would be a serious blow, and after a consultation Graybeard decided to descend into the canyon and give them a more secure place of concealment.

They were greatly puzzled to know what had become of Shad and the girl, but finally concluded to move without reference to them. Tom and Brooks were to make their way toward the north end of the mountain, where the ugly crest afforded just as morming gray appeared, and in ten minutes. Tom and Brooks had lost sight of the seout. They made their way north as fast as possible, and had just crossed the valley and galned the crest of the opposite cliff, when the Indians discovered them and opened fire.

opposite chi when the and opened fire.

It was now broad daylight, and although the Indians in the pass below numbered thirty or forty, Tom and Brooks halted and opened a fight which soon made the redskins sick. The two men the control concealment among the rocks, while overjoyed to find water in plenty issuing from the base of the cliff. The side of the mountain was covered with snake-grass, panther-shrubs and grapevines, and in a short time the scout had slashed down and heaped before the horses enough

last them for a day or two. Whether they found Shad and the girl or not be

slashed down and heaped before the horses enough to last them for a day or two.

Whether they found shad and the girl or not he had the plan of escape from the mointain in his mind. The three could dedge among the peaks until they should lead the Indians toward the north end, and then double back and secure their horses, and leave the pass for the prairic. This would be the main plan, and the minor particulars would depend upon circumstances.

Having provided for the horses Graybeard drew himself up out of the dark pass. He had heard nothing of the Indians for the last hour and felt anxious to join his companions as soon as possible. The distance to the prairie on the west was about three miles, but as he listened he heard a faint and long-continued yelling from that direction, as if a hundred Indians were shouting in chorus. It was too far down to indicate the capture of his companions, and after a moment he came to the conclusion that the band riding away the day before had returned. If so the mountain would soon be covered with Mohaves.

Graybeard was feorrect. Riding hard all the afternoon, their minds filled with glad expectation of rich plunder, the party of Indians had arrived at the battle-ground, and found that Shad had basely deceived them. There was the strong force of immigrants there, and the renegade swore that the two prisoners should meet the most horrible fate which the demoniac ingenuity of the Indians could devise. Pausing only an hour, the band had gallopped straight back, arriving at an early morning hour, jaded, ferocious and ready for murde.

Black Fox had not dismounted before he learned of the escape of the prisoners and that some of the Indians were already in pursuit. They had discovered the body of the old hag where Tom had left it, and there was a general cry for vengeance. The returned warriors paused only long enough to secure food, and then they made their way up the mountain to aid in the recapture of the fugitives. It was soon learned that two, if not more, white men were upon

men were upon the mountain. The Indians had discovered and had a battle with Tom and Brooks, and had realized that the prisoners had had help to get away.

The chief assumed control of one-half the men and Black Fox took charge of the others. There were three valleys leading into the mountain on that side and several canyons on the north and east. The men were distributed so as to take every route, and Black Fox ascended the main pass leading to the horses, with only three followers. Traversing it about a mile he ordered them to mount the cliff to the right, while he drew himself up the left-hand wall. All worked to the east together for awhile, but at length were out of sight of each other, owing to the crags and peaks. The renegade had not realized this, but was thinking of collecting his men, when he came to a narrow path bordering a precipice. It was a sheer fail of 200 feet to the rocks below, and it made him shudder as he looked down. Half-way across the ledge the path widened to about four feet, and here, strangely enough, the water trickled down from some leedposit, and a little stream ran across the path.

He was thirsty, and he laid his rifle down on the rocks ahead, and he kneeled down fand tookal long draught. He had heard no step, and felt no presence; yet, when he looked up, a man stood on the path before him. That man was Graybeard, and he held the renegade's rifle in his hand, and looked down upon the man with eyes which seemed fairly to blaze. The two looked at each other a full moment without movement or speech. How still it was up there among the peaks. The chirp of a cricket would have grated harshly on the deep silence; but there was not a sound—nothing save the drop! drop! as the lee-cold water filtered down through the rocks. High over their heads loomed a jagged wall, and below them was the frightful precipice.

"Sit down!" commanded Graybeard in a whisper, setting the example himself.

The renegade hesitated a moment, when the rifle came up until it covered his head, and he obeyed. Both

Black Fox in a low, boarse voice.
"Then you do not know me?" answered Graybeard, letting the rifle fall down the rocks, and drawing his revolver.

The renegade scanned his features more closely, and seemed trying to recall a face which he had

known in the long ago. The effort was not successful, and he replied: "I have never seen you curious smile crent over Graybeard's face. A curious sinile crent over Graybeard's face. He looked his prisoner over and over again, and his eyes had a bard, cruel look, and his lips were compressed as if he had made up his mind to shed blood despite every power on earth.

The renegade had no other weapon but the rifle, and when this was taken away it left him defenceless. He had been too astonished to feel fear, but a chill crept over him now as he looked into those eyes and thought how fearfully like the orbs of an enraged panther they appeared. But he was a bold man, and his assurance returned after a moment.

moment.

"See here!" he said, making an effort as if he would rise up, "I want to know the meaning of this — nonsense!"

and he sank down again.
"If you make another move to get up, or speak above a whisper, I will shoot you on the instant." said the scout in a low but determined voice.
"But what do you want of me?" exclaimed the renegade, in face growing white.
"You don't remember me!" replied Graybeard; "I went to tell you a story."

CHAPTER XV. CHAPTER XV.

GRAYBEARD'S STORY.
gling himself so as to sit more comfortably, ing the cocked revolver across his knee, red paused a moment to cellect his red paused a moment to cellect his red he then commenced: "Years and or young men roomed together at ——They had natures which could not shee soon ascertained. The one was ambilious'; he preferred foul means to schood to truth, and delighted in being is. The other was not a model of excelapattern of propriety by any means, but wored to de right and to obey the golden

lence of a pattern of propriety by any means, but he enclavored to do right and to obey the golden rule.

"More two natures did not mate the two students is a farated, though both remained at college in two years. Because the one would not join in the malicious freak proposed by the other he will marked for a victim. He was persecuted, amy yed and made to suffer in a thousand ways, but he sought to return good for evil.

"At len! In the two found themselves rivals in love. The young lady knew the character and standing each, and she was not hampered in her choosing. She gave her hand to him who had sought to wak uprightly before his fellow-men, and front that hour the other was his bitter enemy, even ploting against his life."

Graybed grew hoarse as his memory called up the things of the past, and his eyes had even a more cruel look, as they were fastened upon the white face before him. He paused a moment, and then control of:

"The happ couple went to a distant State to live. Months passed as swiftly as weeks to them, because they were as happy as was possible for human beings to be. She had the fullest confidence in him, and he loved her as his own life—aye, better, 'A child was born; a little girl came to bless them, and make them happier yet. It was a bond to cement them, but in worshipping it they did not love each other the less.

"One night, as he slood at his gate, an assassin made an attempt on the husband's life. A bullet grazed his cheeks, and the would-be assassin, cowardly dog, ran away. No trace was ever found of him, and in a few months the affair was almost forgotten. The babe grew until it prattled, walked, talked, and the husband's life. A bullet grazed his cheeks, and the would-be assassin, cowardly dog, ran away. No trace was ever found of him, and in a few months the affair was almost forgotten. The babe grew until it prattled, walked, talked, and the husband's life and him and the properties and blackened ruins. It was an ineendlary fre, but the incendiary was not discovered."

Those crue

Graybeard's voice sounded like the hiss of a serent as he spoke the words, and the veins stood out on his forehead like those of one suffering ter rible agony. The wretch before him had covered his face with his hands, and was still rocking to

and fro. "The husband was weeks learning all this," "The husband was weeks learning all this," continued the scout," but he traced everything out; then, when he went to threttle the demon who had put all the flends in the world to shame by his plottings, he could not find him. The man had robbed his own father and mother—aye! stabbed his father in the struggle, and had departed for the West. The little girl had grown older and taller, and a kind-hearted, respectable farmer had adopted her. This the father learned, and then he vowed to never cease pursuit until he had skin the destroyer of his happiness. He followed him over the ocean and back, to Central America and back, to Mexico, from State to State and from town to town, always just a little until he had slain the destroyer of his happiness. He followed him over the ocean and back, to Central America and back, to Mexico, from State to State and from town to town, always just a little way behind, and finally he drove him beyond civilization out upon the broad prairies of the West," The voice was now exultant, and the speaker moved about like one greatly excited. After a short pause he continued: "The husband followed him. He went by rail, steamboat, stage, on foot, but he kept fire trail as if Providence directed—kept it until the fugitive was lost among the hills and mountains. Then he lost it, and he never found it. Troubles told upon his mind, people called him crazy, and some were afraid of him. He became a hunter, that he might wait and watch. He dressed as the border men dress, learned the use of the rifle, and he made his name and doings famous. He rode from fort to fort; he watched the immigrant trains; he crossed the mountains and plains to the camps of the men digging for gold, but he could strike no clew. He made himself a cave high up on the great east peak of Humboldt range, and he watched the white wagons as they came from the East. Vain watching. There were days when he would have abandoned his search had he not felt in his heart that if he would wait a little longer his vengeance would be satiated. He waited, and the hour of his vengeance is at hand! Anson Potter, you are the man?"

For a moment the renegade could not reply, and then he waited: "Oh, Stevens! for God's sake forgive me!"

"Anson Potter, I have not told you all!" continued Graybeard. "You have blood upon your bands, and your heart, is as black as midnight! You have stolen, robbed, murdered! You have allied yourself to demons a shade more devilish than yourself, and only yesterday you were planning the torture of the daughter whose mother you so crueity tracked to death! I did not know her, she had changed so; but as her dead mother's face comes up before me, my heart warms toward the girl as none but a father's heart ca

him to look for a sign of mercy. There was no sign.

"I have been all that you have named," he gasped, rocking to and fro again, "but I will reform! I will go with you anywhere, and I will reform! I will go with you anywhere, and I will change my ways from this moment. I cannot die now—I am not ready!"

"Anson Potter! you have only five minutes to live!" replied Graybeard, holding up the revolver. "I know that the Lord will forgive me for staining my hands with your blood, for He has ever looked into your black heart and He knows that you have never heeded the strong man's prayer for mercy or the infant's wail of agony!"

"Oh! I can't! I can't!" sobbed the renegade, rocking back and forth in a violent manner.

"Only four minutes to live!" said the deep voice of Graybeard.

"I have gold—thousands, and I will lead you to more!" cried Potter, a new hope entering his heart.

"I have gold—thousands, and I will lead you to more" cried Potter, a new hope entering his heart "Not all the gold in the bowels of the earth of upon its surface could save you!" replied the scout." Take your choice: You can either throw yourself over the rock or I will shoot you where you sit!"

yourself over the rock or I will shoot you where you sit!"

Potter looked over the dizzy height, and drew back; he looked at the revolver half-raised to fire, and trembled.

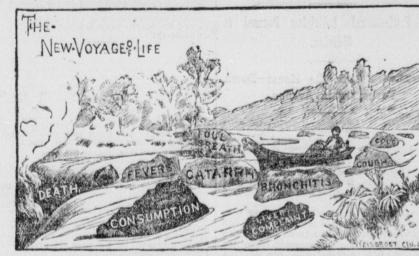
"Only two minutes more!" warned the scout.
"For God's sake, spare me!" sobbed the wretch.
"I will be your slave. I will—"
His wild speech was checked by a motion of the revolver, and he looked about him like a hunter in a closing circle of wolves.
"Only one minute more!"
He looked over the precipice again, then at the revolver, and the look on his face was appalling.
"Oh, heavens! Must I die!" he wailed, wringing his hands in an agony of terror.
"Twenty seconds more!" wispered Graybeard, as he raised his revolver.
The renegade twisted about like a snake, and then made a sudden lurch over the rocks, grasping

then made a sudden lurch over the rocks, grasping and clutching, sobbing and walling, and finally uttered a wild, horfble yell, and went down to his fearful death on the jagged rocks below.

or if your lungs are badly wasted away can you be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is, however, unequalled as a tonic, alterative and nutritive, and readily cures the most obstinate cases of bronchitis, coughs, coids and inelpient consumption, far surpassing in efficacy god-liver oil. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's pamphlet on Consumption and Kindred Affections. Address WORLD's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Phenomenal Society Man. The Providence Journal has discovered a phenomenon—a young man, a favorite in society, who dares to say that he "cannot afford it"—that he would be pleased to dance the german every night in the week, if opportunity were given him, but that if costly bouquets are a necessity he must forego the pleasure, for his safary is not sufficiently large for him to be able to pay for them.

# ONLY CATARRH!



Many thousands fully believe they or their friends are being hur, ried toward the grave by that terrible disease Consumption, and are being treated for that disease when they have only CATARRH in some of its many forms. We do not claim to cure Consumption, but fully believe from the results of our daily practice that we can save many who feel their case hopeless.

### Mere Than 100,000 Die Every Year.

More than 100,000 die annually from Consumption in these United States, and a careful classification has revealed the startling fact that fully 50,000 of these cases were caused by Catarrh in the head, and had no known connection with hereditary causes. A large share of these cases might have been cured.

# Danger Signals

Thave you a cold in the head that does not get better? Have you an excessive secretion of mucus of matter in the nasal passages, which must either be blown from the nose, or drop back behind the pal-ate, or hawked or snuffled backward to the throat? Are you troubled by hawking, spitting, weak and inflamed eyes, frequent soreness of the throat, ringing or roaring or other noises in the ears, more or less impairment of the hearing, loss of smell, memory impaired, dulness or dizziness of the head, dryness and heat of the nose? Have you lost all sense of smell? Have you pain in the chest, lungs or bowels? Have you a hacking cough? Have you dyspepsia? Have you liver complaint? Is your breath oul? IF so, YOU HAVE CATARRH. Some have all these symptoms, others only a part. The leading symptom of ordinary cases of Catarrh is increased secretion of mucus of yellow or greenish colored

Foul breath is caused by the decomposing secretions exuded from festering ulcers far back in the head; sometimes the membrane covering the bones is eaten away, and the bones themselves gradually decay. Such cases are indeed objects of pity, as the stench from the corroding sores reveals the co

As every breath drawn into the lungs must pass over and become polluted by the secretions in the nasal passages it must necessarily follow that poisoning of the whole system gradually takes place, while the morbid matter that is swallowed during sleep passes into the stomach, enfeebles digestion

## Catarrh Is a Dangerous Disease,

And should not be trifled with; care should be taken to look for the first indications, and cure them promptly. If your case is a bad one, affecting the Throat and Bronchial tubes producing tickling, coughing and an almost constant effort to clear the passages, with tough, vile phlegm in the glottis on getting up in the morning, which is hard to eject, and other plain symptoms that the disease is stealing into the lungs, it should be attended to promptly and thoroughly.

#### Do Not Procrastinate.

Thousands of sufferers have applied to me for relief. Many thousands more are waiting, fearful is would be an experiment that would only end in failure. Do not trifle away your opportunity. You may be sure that Catarrh takes no backward step. Your case may be daily growing beyond the reach of human aid. The statements of others who have found Childs' Catarrh specific the only certain sure cure should have weight, and convince you of the hopefulness of your own case.

## Fifteen Years Ago

Catarrh was considered an incurable disease. I had then suffered for fifteen years in a manner only knows to those who have had this disease in some of its worst forms. My professional duties made exposure a necessity, and I was first attacked by a slight cold; terrible headaches, which could not be cared, followed with deafness and ringing in the cars soreness of the throat, disgusting masal discharges, weak, inflamed eyes, hawking, raising of vile matter, black and sometimes bloody mucus, coughing, with great soreness of the lungs. The liver and stomach were polluted with the mass of diseased matter running from the head, until dyspepsia, indigestion and liver complaint made me a wreck, and incapac tated me from my professional duties and conflued me to my bed. Compelled to resign my pastorate, and feeling that my end was near, in desperation I gave up the physicians and compounded my CATARRH SPECIFIC, and wrought upon myself a wonderful cure. Now, at the age of sixty-nine, I am wholly restored, can speak for hours with no difficulty and never have had, in the whole fifteen years, the slightest return of the disease.

Catarrhal cases have applied to me for relief. Many thousands have received my Specific, and are circed. We deem it only fair that every one who wishes should have the opportunity to ascertain whether we are able to accomplish all that we claim; and for this purpose we add a few of the many hundreds of whom will doubtless respond to any inquiry by letter, if accompanied by a stamp to pay postage. Having been circed themselves, they doubtless will be willing to let the afflicted know where they can find certain relief. We have thousands of these certificates from all classes—physicians, clergymen, lawyers, judges, merchants, bankers and business men.

The catarrhal cough has entirely left me. I am well gain.

J. A. HULL, Cleveland, O. I would not take a farm for your Specific if it could not be replaced.

J. P. ROBERTS, Chicago, Ill.

I would not take a thousand dollars for your inhalers. I am completely cured.

G. J. McKNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

G. J. McKNIGHT, Cleveland, O.

Your treatment has cured my daughter of catarrh induced by a severe attack of measles.

JOHN W. RILEY.

United States express agent, Troy, O.

My health is fully restored. The horrid and loathsome disease is all gone. My lungs feel all right.

MRS. W. D. LINCOLN, York, Neb.

Your treatment did me great good. I have not lost
a day by sickness this year.

ABNER GRAHAM, Biddie Uni'sty, Charlotte, N. C. 1 am glad to say that I found your medicine all that can be claimed for it. I am fully restored, J. H. SIGFRIED, Pottsville, Penn. J. H. SIGFRIED, POSSIBLE J. I do not regret the money it cost in using your medicine. I can heartily recommend your treatment. E. J. LIPPINCOTT, Clarksboro, Gloucester Co., N. J. I have used your Catarrh treatment and am cured.
A thousand thanks to you for so sure a remedy.
Fannie Dement, Dyer Station, Tenn. I am much pleased to say that I have used the treat ment faithfully, with the happies, and best results. JOHN A. PRATT, Goffs Falls, N. H.

Your treatment cured me; your inhalers are excelent. This is the only radical cure I have ever found.
E. S. MARTIN,
Pastor M. E. Church, Port Carbon, Penn. Pastor M. E. Church, Port Carbon, Pena.

No amount of money could induce me to be placed
in the misery I was in when I commenced using your
medicine.

I am so far recovered that I am able to attend
church can walk half a mile. Have a good appetite,
am gaining all the time.

MRS. A. N. MUNGER, Detroit, Mich. Your Cold Air Inhaling Balm has proved a great benefit to Mrs. Marble as well as myself. I can heartily recommend it to others.

E. MARBLE, Concord, Mich.

E. MARBLE, Concord, Mich.

It affords me great pleasure to notify you that I have, as I sincerely believe, entirely recovered from that leathsome disease, cafarri, through your very beneficial treatment. B. BENEDICT, Baltimore, Md. Passages of the head began to over throat and bronchisi tubes grew better, cough ceased, and now I can see to write. I owe my life to your treatment THOS. J. DAILY, froy, o. THOS. J. DAILY, 170y, O.

I received your Catarrh Specific some time ago
and used as directed. It acted like a charm. It cured
my cough and stopped that wheezing I had in my
throat.

JAMES W. SANDERS,
Five Mile, Mason Co., W. Va.

My throat is now so well restored that I can leeture daily without any difficulty, and find no difficulty whatever in preaching. E. B. FAIRFIELD, D. D., LL. D. Chancellor University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb

I am cured, another formidable case at last vielded to your treatment. W. B. MORSE, Bryan, Texas.

I am now entirely cured. When I had used it three months I felt like a different woman. Two much cannot be said in favor of your Catarrh treatment. It has saved my life.

MRS. E. G. MITCHELL, Fairbury, Ill. MRS. E. G. MITCHELL, Fairbury, Ill.
Mrs. Mitchell lives near me and has used your
treatment with perfect success, and is now well and
hearty. This I am witness to,
JOHN G. STEERS, Fairbury, Ill.
Mr. J. C. WILMOTH of Oxford, Ind., writes: You
can say to whoever you like that your Catarrh medicine has done me wonders; it has driven the disease
out of my system.

For fifteen years I have been under the care of physicians for Consumption. In a letter dated four month's later, she says: I am Almost cured.
MARY J. HOLLEY, Mountain Park, Ellis Co., Tex. My wife continues in the best of health, and has no cough. It is with great pleasure we are able to recommend so wonderful a medicine as yours has proved to be to us.

J. H. BULLARD, Springfield, Mass.

Between nine and ten years ago, being afflicted with Catarrh, I obtained your course of treatment, and, after persisting in its use some months, was completely cured, and have had no return of the disease.

A. J. STILL, Pattenburg, N. J.

1 was terribly afflicted with nasal and bronchial Catarrh, and goneluded to give your treatment a test. In a short time it cured me. I'nduced my brother to try it, and he too was cured.

R. C. JONES, Rock River Falls, Wis.

R. C. JONES, Rock River Falls, Wis.

R. C. JONES, Rock River Falls, Wis.

More than a year ago I used your Catarrh remedies with almost untold benefit to myself. I prize your remedies more than I can tell you.

MRS. E. P. HOOKER, Defiance, O.

One of the most terrible cases of Catarrh we have had in our practice was that of W. S. Sandel of Wills, Montgome y Co., Tex. He says: "In the spring of 1877 the disease assumed a new form, my mouth and throat were attacked, ulcers were formed, and soon the niva was all eaten away, and large sores through the posterior snares. My condition was not only deplorable, but apparently hopeless." After three months' use of our treatment, he says: "I am entirely cured, all the horrible disease entirely removed."

This is to certify that I was a sufferer from nass.

removed."

This is to certify that I was a sufferer from nasset catarrh; I tried remedies of several physicians, but instead of getting better I gradually grew worse. I saw your advertisement. I applied to you at once and received your remedies and commenced their use. At first I thought it was a humbug; but I followed your directions, and now I can rejote in saying I am well. ROBT. Y. DANIEL, Troy, Ala. Your wonderful remedy has by close application cured a most stubborn case. You are at liberty to use my name as a reference. Your struly.

Your treatment has proved a complete success in my case; the disease had troubled me for about fifteen years.

Yours truly,

THOS. D. JONES. Middle Granville, N. Y.

Mr. Z. Z. LEE of Grangeville St. Helena Par., La., writes; I cannot speak too highly in praise of your valuable remedies, which act like a charm in relieving the loathsome disease for which they are recommended. And I also authorize the use of my name

I have been permanently cured of Catarrh in the head by the use of your Catarrh Specific. I will answer all letters addressed to me in regard to this subject. Yours, with thanks,

E. POWELL, Heath, Burke Co., N. C. You may use my name as a reference, as I have been cured by your treatment. I shall be pleased to answer any inquiries in regard to your remedies. Yours truly,

HARRY TRUESDELL, Rock Dale Mills, Mass.

Aug. 18, 1882.

Aug. 18, 1882.

DEAR SIR—You are at liberty to use my name as a reference in favor of the healing qualities of your remedy. It has not only cured my wife of Catarrh in the head and throat, but has cured her of dyspessis.

Yours traly,

B. S. DUNKIN, Carroll, Ind.

DEAR SIR—You may use my name, also that of my wife; we have both been cured by your treatment. We recommend your remedies to all we hear saying they have Catarth. We can do it with pleasarie and conscientiously, for we know of what we speak.

I was thought to have had consumption, and had suffered many years with what was really eatarth before I procured your treatment. I have had no return of the decease.

MISS LOUISE JAMES, Crab Orchard, Ky.

## Childs' Catarrh Specific

Will effectually and permanently cure any case of Catarrh, no matter how desperate. The treatment is local as well as constitutional, and can only be obtained at Troy, Ohio. We especially desire to treat those who have tried other remedies without success.

Childs' Treatment for Catarrh, and for diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, can be taken at home with perfect ease and safety by the patient. No expense need be entailed beyond the cost of the medicine. A full statement of method of home treatment and cost will be sent on application. Address

Say you saw this in Globe, Boston, Mass

REV. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

## JOAQUIN MILLER'S LETTER.

#### Charcoal Sketches In and About Washington.

The Professional Politician Doomed to Oblivion.

Decorative Art in the House-Down Pennsylvania Avenue.

The Capitol. Grapite and unarole and granite;
Corridor, column and dome!
A capitol lune as a planet
And massive as marble-built Rome.
I have before me here the most magnificent cap-

ttol upon the earth. It is a big building this capitol of ours; a big building filled with small men, says

A great wrestling match is going on there now, one political party trying to throw the other; one party trying to get the other to do some foolish thing, by which it may be disgraced before the people at the next general election; one party not so eager to do good as it is to get the other party to do wrong.

It is well enough to keep this ugly and offensive fact fairly and constantly before the people. Of course it costs friends in both of these great parties to say this; and little good can come to me for saying it, but it is a cold, frozen truth. At least, both Smith and Jones have whispered this to me since I have been here. So it will be well for these great political parties in that noble edifice, which ought to devoted to better things, to reflect that the people are not altogether insane; that if this thing goes on many years longer they may decide to turn their great marble temple into a menagerie of a higher order. For example, they could say: "Shoulder your spittoons and get out of here," and then fill it with animals that do not swear or

ously, why is it that these men, or, at least, Seriously, why is it that these men, or, at least, numbers of them, chosen every few years and coming up constantly from the ranks of the people, so soon forget that the people are not fools? Lincoln kept himself abreast with the people. No broad grin went over the land in his day, such as you see now night and morning on the people's faces as they look on at this tariff tussel up at the Cantrol.

I note here in Washington a strong, steady under-current, which is going to wash the professional politician into the sea of oblivion. Sooner sional politician into the sea of oblivion. Sooner or later this is to be the fate of this fungus growth of the Republic. The people are tired, sick of him. He reposes in the tosom of every great department here—generally in the softest seat with the best salary—a rude martinet and petty tyrant. He is also conspicuous in Congress, too, but not numerous and so insolent this year as last. There was a sound of distant thunder in the vellow leaf of last year. And I reckon Le heard it, and is now on his good behavior. But for all that the professional politician still expects to be our next president. And, indeed, no one now in Congress or in any of the great departments here, and I have talked with many, seems to question either his right or his power to still seize and hold possession of the White House and divide the spoils with his feilow "politicians."

sion of the White House and divide the spoils with his fellow "politicians."

But at a little dinner of fellow-scribes held at the Arlington last night this undercurrent which I spoke of, this indignation of the people, flowed clear, strong and unmistakable. The press and the people are impatient of this ignorant and arrogant bully, and no matter from what party or place or in what guise or form he comes, he is not wanted.

Winted.
Who, then, shall be our next president, if none of these? Many men were discussed at that little dinner of scribes from the four parts of the republic and of all parties, but no man seemed to be entirely fit till into the nuts and coffee the name of the great leader in this rebellion against the professional politician came up by choice in connection with this work.
"Look here, boys, that's the people's candidate," cried a veteran scribe, half springing from his seat

eried a veteran scribe, half springing from his seat with delight. "There is a man who refused to take the mission to Germany and to England, too; a man who paid \$100,000 of debts with his pen, a debt he might have avoided paying, too—a learned man, a gentleman, a great human fellow-creature, with a heart and a soul like a glant."

By this time we were also no our feet, manimous:

with a heart and a soul like a glant."

By this time we were all on our feet, unanimous; we had found a man fit to be president of this republic. And I do not think it was because we mixed champagne with our coffee after the pleasant discovery that we went prospecting in the far West for a vice-president and found him so readily. But they cannot both come of the same party. But here are the names. I submit them to the people: George William Curtis and General Join F. Miller, senator from California. I, one of the people, name them as I heard them named. I have never seen Mr Curtis. Personally. I think he is not my Irlend; I am certain he will not be my friend after he reads this. But the nation needs this or some similar Colossus at its head. And then be it remembered that I am only setting down be it remembered that I am only setting down what others said; a reporter of an honest expression of the people and their scribes. As for my cousin, John F. Miller, who stepped from citizen to senator, I think he would prefer to still chase the sable seals of Alaska. Certain it is that I have never heard this thing hinted at by either him or his friends, and I have only his reproof to expect for this brief chronicle. But I am sorry he is a Republican

Decorative Art.

Oscar Wilde has gone to England, yet the beautiful remains in America. A thousand capable pens have described the splendors of the interior of this vast Capitol, the queer pictures and the un-happy-looking statues posing awkwardly in the corners. But I think I have come upon something entirely new; something entirely untouched; something, indeed, which I think few would care

But I feel strong and capable of the great work. But I feel strong and capable of the great work. I will not walk around my subject. I have seen others do so. I will not step over it. I will not stumble and fall over it, as I did yesterday. I will stand before it and fire away at it, with the help of the people behind me, till I drive it from the Eapliol, or till I make these fuxurious members of Congress div de its glories, its beauties and its beneficence with the people. Why the luxury of this one beautiful and precious object shall be iorever confined to the Capitol at Washington and the dozen great departments is beyond my understanding. Let us look at the cost of this luxury, this thing of beauty, this precious flower, this passing fragrance.

There are, let us say in round numbers, 10,000 rooms, halis and so on here occupied by the government. Some of these halls, say those of Congress, have at least hundreds of this precious, this delicious and altogether lovely article. And yet I know house in the far for West house to constitute the capital strong the process.

gress, have at least hundreds of this precious, this delicious and altogether lovely article. And yet I know homes in the far, far West, honest homes, virtuous homes, clean, pure, sweet homes, that have not one, alas, not one!

But to return to the cost. Ten thousand rooms with an average of ten to a room would make 100,000. Well, these beautiful articles of fragrance, of flower, of preciousness, cost at least \$1 and

of flower, of preciousness, cost at least \$1 each. But they must be supplied every year. So that every ten years the people pay out a solid million for this sweet luxury so entirely monopolized by this insattate congress and its followers.

And yet the simple, original cost is as nothing compared to the maintaining, the keeping of this entirely precious and altogether lovely luxury. There are 100,000 of these delicious articles of beauty and sweetness. Well, each one has to be looked after at least once a day. Each one of these precious and delicious objects costs more care to keep it sweet and beautiful than a canary in its cage. So that to take care of this 100,000 there is required a force of at least 10,000 each day. It might be suggested here that each congressman could take care of his own little flower pot. But pray don't urge it. For it might come to be a subject of debate, and then we would have to have a special session. Although I am frank to admit for my convent it should not object to see

to have a special session. Although I am frank to admit for my own part I should not object to see fing each member take care of his own precious and delicious pet, towards which I see his thought-

ful face tending so often.

But again to the cost. Ten thousand men per day at, let us s y, \$2 50 per day—they may not get that sum, but as h is worth it I so set it down get that sum, but as his worth it I so set it down—
is \$25,000 per day to be added to the original annual cost of \$100,000. How much would the year aggregate? Over one solid million dollars. Looking ahead to the next centennial year see \$100,000,000,000,000? And the luxury is not going to let zo its hold on the hearts of old officeholders. No, indeed. And aithough my vast and roomy West, with its whidwaving trees and sounding waterfalls may never see one of these costly, curious and altogether delicious articles of luxury, yet must this splendid capital be strewed and strewn with them. Yes, sir; literally strewed and strewn with them. Yes, sir; literally strewed and strewn with them. Fardon this burst of cloquence, but I was in the gallery of the House yesterday.

These articles so sown and strewn in such luxurions abandance all over every floor, at every door, inside and outside of this supendous and snowwhite Capitol of ours, are of most various size, shape and color. Their conception would indicate rare genius in the worker in ceramics who fashioned them. Oh, why is he not on the pension lis?

rare genius in the worker in ceramies who fash-ioned them. Oh, why is he not on the pension list?

I tell you that all ancient Greece never saw such wonderful shapes: I take the full responsibility of this assertior, and I fearlessly challenge the learned men of the Smithsonian to bring forth a single example in refutation.

In conclusions upon this subject I admit that I.

In conclusions upon this subject I admit that I feel like making an apology to the country for saying so little on so great a subject. But the truth is, I stumbled and fiell over one of those things yesterday white coming up at a picture instead of looking the what it is bulky proportions, and but my choose so that write with physical rain, albeit with mental picasine on such a theme. Besides the choose I cracked my knee-cap, so that I can't even him, class I should be up at the Capitol helping the House about tariff. Hence this artisle, such as it is, brief I repeat, but a busted farce-cap and a broken choose cry out here for Test.

myself up from the beautifully frescoed floor and rested my eyes on the amber-stained marbles about us a member of Congress rushed up and cried, "Oh, my friend, if you wanted to make a name for yourself, what would you say about soap in the raw material? Oh, my friend, tell me, what would you do to make a name if you were a member of Congress?" member of Congress?"
"Tell you what I would do if I were a member "Tell you what I would do it I were a member of Congress and wanted to make a name?" I shouted, as I rubbed my shin and knee and elbow, "Why, sir, I would pitch every cursed spittoon in this Capitol down that hill. Yes, and every dirty-mouthed wretch after them, neck and crop, that dared defile this the people's temple to their goddess Liberty!"

Arlington Heights. Arlington Heights.

You look into the very doors of the Capitol as you stand in the door of the still and solemn old house of General Lee, on Arlington Heights, and into the vast and tranquil Potomae, pulsing with the rise and fall of the tide between. You are hushed and awed as still as the army of the dead about you. All the time this best and bravest couplet in our language, which is the legend above the gate of the graveyard as you enter, keeps rhyming on, and you know your own littleness, and the grand story of the nation roils past:

On Fame's eternal camping ground

On Fame's eternal camping ground Their everlas ing tents are s read, And Glory guards with jealous round The bivouac of the dead.

The bivouac of the dead.

But I think it is to be deplored that the dead were brought here. For my own part I should beg that my dead be baried on the spot they died fighting for. When a soldier's life goes out, when his blood has sanctified the ground, his comrades at his side, then let him rest undisturbed forever. This is the tradition of war, and no sentimentality or affected regard for the dead for political purposes will change it.

or affected regard for the dead for political purposes will change it.

I wonder if others who visit Arlington—and there are many indeed—have noticed the heaps of dead leaves that lie in every trench and hollow there? In places the dry, rustling, sweet-smelling oak leaves of last year are knee-deep. One keet swondering where they come from. And you think of birds, the robins, the babes in the woods, and the strange thought comes just vague enough to not startle you that possibly some pitying spirit so guides the winds that they blow these brown, sweet-smelling leaves here to keep company with the brave young men that are sleeping their years away.

And the summer hovers about over them, too. And the summer hovers about over them, too, as wher footprint only the other day. Snow lay all around, but down on the southern slope of the hill the ground was bare all day. And then by a soldier's grave, down in a little dimple of the earth, a sweet-eyed flower was blossoming all alone. Ah, I knew the shy summer had been there the night before; that little dimple in the earth was her footprint; that flower came up at the sound of her footstep as she passed, blossomed in her footprints. But she had gone away to the South once more.

the sound of her footstep as she passed, biossemed in her footsprints. But she had gone away to the South once more.

Five years ago in this room looking out in the square, with the bronze hero of New Orleans with his cannon about him, I saw early one morning something white as a white robe in the trees, and when I went out, ah, how fragrant and how beautful! The gardener said his magnolia tree had blossomed that morning. But I knew it was the summer I love sitting there in her robes in the branches. Young yet she was, and blushing, and shy and timid; weary, too, from her long journey. But she had crossed the Potomac in the night and had sat down to rest in the great square here in Washington. And, oh, the sick man was glad to see her, and he came creeping out and sat all day at her feet on an iron bench in the square. All men as they passed spoke low and respectful as they glanced at the magnolia tree. The weary women came by that way from their work that afternoon. They, too, loved the biooming magnolia tree. But I—I was in the secret; I knew the summer's sweet face, the perfume of her mouth, for I was her lover; I had waited here by the river banks for months, and surely I knew her when she came.

Emerging from the first comptroller's office in the great treasury building, where, by the way, may be seen a beautiful fresco done in tobacco juice on the corner of the wall, I started on toward the Capitol. About going down of the sun the seene was surprisingly gay and lovely. One familiar with this city five years ago would hardly know it now. It was a skeleton then. Now it is filled up and the effect is wonderful.

A sprinkling of negroes in rags, a drunken man now and then, audacious newsboys of all hues and several other similar drawbacks hardly marred the scene or jarred upon the gayety and good-will of the surging crowd. Better manners I have not seen this side of Paris. Such universal lifting of hats and courtesy toward the beautiful ladies that thronged the promenade I have never seen anywhere. The view of the Capitol down the Avenue is be-

anywhere.
The view of the Capitol down the Avenue is becoming obscured by telegraph wires. If this thing keeps on, in a few years more the President will have to reach the Capitol by some other route when he sets out from the White House.
One meets everybody here at this hour, if the evening is fine. It is a dash of Rome; and Rome is a subdued sort of carnival.
Our Brentano of Union square is here, and as I stepped into his ample establishment to greet the little man he pointed out quite a number of distinguished people from the other side of the sea. Washington, I reckon, is coming to be one of the places of the earth that must be seen.
Suddenly, as the door opened and a florid, fat and handsome gentleman puffed along up the aisle, the queer, little Brentano plucked me by the sleeve and tried to tiptoe up and whisper in my ear. But as I could not make out what he said, he wrote on a card "Tom Ochiltree," and held it up before me with a flourish and a grin on his comical little face. From this I inferred that Tom Ochiltree, whoever he may be, is in town and an object of curiosity, if not of admiration. "Can he read?" I asked as the stout, handsome man turned the pages of my last novel.

"Read!" and the queer little face of my queer

A REMARKABLE DOC.

A Canine that Takes Frequent Rides on the Horse Cars Without a Companion and that Knows the Right Car.

A reporter, who took a Shawmut avenue car in ing upon the sidewalk some distance ahead with his tail toward the buildings and his nose toward the centre of the street, apparently engaged in a close scrutiny of passing vehicles. When the car got opposite him he immediately bounded out into the street and jumped up on to the front platform of the car.

got opposite him he immediately bounded out into the street and jumped up on to the front platform of the car.

"Hello!" said the driver, looking down at him, "What are you doing here, doggy? You have m de a mistake; this isn't your car." And to make his assertion the more intelligible the driver shook his head, while his dogship stood looking up into his face with an expression of close attention. The driver then slackened the speed of the car, and the dog jumped off without further instruction. He went immediately back to the sidewalk, and resumed his position of observation on the curbstone. When the next car came along he boarded it in the same manner.

"Has he got the right car?" queried the reporter, with a laugh.

"Yes. Columbus avenue car. That's the one," said the driver, gravely. "Don't you know that dog? Well, you ought to. He's as intelligent as any man you ever saw. He rides on this line very frequently. All the drivers know him. He belongs to a doctor down in Park square. He never makes a mistake in the line, I hear, because he knows the cars by the checks on the side. But he sometimes gets the Shawmut mixed with the Columbus avenue cars. I tell you, that's a dog worth having. He knows his business, he does."

"Does he ever pay any fare?"

"No, he hasn't got along as far as that yet; but I shouldn't be surprised to see such a dog as that do anything."

"MIDDLE measures are often but middling."

"MIDDLE measures are often but middling measures." There are no "middlings" about Kidney-Wort. It is the most thoroughly refined "flower" of medicine. It knows no half-way measures, but radically uproots all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels. It overthrows piles, abolishes constipation and treats the system so gently and soothingly as to prove its true kinship to nature in all its 1 hases. It is prepared in both liquid and dry form.

TO OUR READERS.

When you answer any of the advertisements in this paper, please do us the favor to mention that you saw the same in THE BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE.

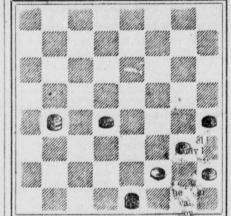
A Positive Cure. NEW YORK.

A young man six years in my employ was so afficted with Catarha st obe at times sincapable of attending to business. Lly's Cream Balm cared him. Since which time I have recommended it to several friends, where cures have been effected. EUG NE t. BUTTON, manufacture of Baven Gloss, 50 warren st, New York.

CREAM BAIM will, by absorption, effectually cleanse the nasal passages of catarhal virus, causing healt y secre ions. It aliavs in the memberand limings of the head from additional olds completely hea a the sores and restores the senses of taste and smell. Applied by applications. Athorough treatment wit care, Unequalled for colds in the heat. Agreeable to use. Send for circular and testimo bils. Py mail, 50c, a backage, By druggists. ELY'S REAM BALM CO., Owego, N.Y. wyit f20

CHECKERS.

CHARLES F. BARKER..... EDITOR Boston, February 20, 1883. Position No. 1006.
BY H. H'ARRISON, ST. LOUIS, MO.
[From Cin. Com. Gazette.]



Position No. 1007. BY L. M. STEARNS. 3 8 3

White to move and win.

1		White to move and win.				
	Came No. 1542-Bristol. BY K. PRICE, FAIRHAVEN, CONN.					
	1116 2419 811 2218 1014 2622 710 2824 1620 2217	4 8 3026 1116 3228 913 189 1322 2518 514 189	613 1915 1019 2415 3 7 2318 2 6 1814 1 5 2117A	1322 2617 1-1610-2 1713 3-711 2925 1118 2723 1926	1216 2529 1619 2218 2024 14.10 W. wins	
	6 9 1510 918	103 4-8 11 1714	(Var. 1.) 1115 3 7 1822B (Var. 2.)	711 1518 2824	W. wins	
	711 $1410$ $1118$	5- 811 1 6	1115 2925 (Var. 3.)	1619	5 9 1713 W. wins	
	1216 $2925$ $812$	2723 $1926$ $3122$	2024 2819 1623	2217 $2326$ $2521$	2630 14 5 W. wins	
	5 9 1713 914 3 7 1417 710	1822 $139$ $811$ $107$ $6-1721$	(Var. 4.) 9 6 2125 6 1 2530 1 6	3025 6 9 2521 914 2125	73 2530 38 1118 811	
	1822 1714 811 16 1115	610 $2226$ $3122$ $1519$ $2724$	1015 $1924$ $2819$ $1626$	1519 2326 1923 2630 2332	3028 2217 2529 1718 W. wins	
The second secon	1115 711 1518	9 6 1721 6 1 Note orrects Mr.	(Var. 6.) 2125 2724 2027 es by Mr. J	Price.	W. wins	
	No. 15	point, perm	itting blac	ek to draw,	in game	

Came No. 1543-Clasgow The following two games were played in the match for \$50 between Mr. H. Z. Wright and Mr. John Busby. Wright's move.

11..15 7..16 8.11 6..15 24..27
23..19 20..11 26..23 13.. 6 22..18 31..24 2..9
16.20 13..6
24..19 26..22
20..24 6..1
25..22 19..23
24..27 1..5
22..17 23..26
27..31 5..9
19..15 26..30
10..19 9..13
17..10 30..25
31..26 21..17
10.. 6 Drawn. 

Came No. 1545-Clasgow. Played by correspondence between Percy M. Bradt of Omro and Professor Kirk of Burnett, A reporter, who took a Shawmut avenue car in front of The Globe effect the other day, noticed a small buildog with a satchel in his mouth standing upon the sidewalk some distance ahead with his tail toward the buildings and his nose toward the centre of the street, apparently engaged in a close scrutiny of passing vehicles. When the car got opposite him he immediately bounded out into compare the control of the street of the street of the street, apparently engaged in a close scrutiny of passing vehicles. When the car got opposite him he immediately bounded out into control of the street of the st Note by Mr. Bradt.

A—In my opinion 7..10 draws easier than 8..11 at this point.

Solution of Position No. 1004. BY ISA1AH BARKER. 30..25 18..25 20..16 25..22, 32..23 21..30 6.. 2 11..20 27..26 W. wins. 9.. 6 30..23 2..27 20..27 Solution of Position No. 1005.

BY G. D. BUGBEE. 10.. 6 9.. 2 27..24 11..18 32.. 7 1..19 11.. 7 20..27 28..32 W. wins. 2.. 6 2..11 18..15 4..11

Checker News. A match by correspondence between I. J. Brown of Riehmond, Ind., and H. C. Chipman of Mo-

mence, Ill., resulted: Brown.....1 Chipman.....1 Drawn.....4 mence, III., resulted:
Brown. 1 Chipman. 1 Drawn. 4
Mr. Wyllie's score at Johnstown, Penn., stands:
Wyllie. 91 All others. 0 Drawn. 2
Mr. W. E. Truax, the champion of Minnesota,
made a very successful tour of that State, visiting
St. Paul, Minneapolis and several other cities. His
scores with the several players he met stands:
Truax. 327 All others. 45 Drawn. 21
At Connal Park, New Cumnock, the Upper
Nithsdale Draughts Club played a friendly match
with the Auchinieck Club on Wednesday of last
week, and with the Old Cumnock Club on the day
following at the same place, and came off successful in both encounters, defeating the first-mentioned by a majority of 11 wins and the latter by
15. The following are the details of the respective scores:

UPPER
NITHSDALE.

Jas. Shankland
3 Janes Clark... 2 Drawn... 0
Wm. Miller... 3 Jas. Richmond 1 Drawn... 1
Jas. M'Letchie 4 Robert Connel. 0 Drawn... 2
Wm. Kennedy... 4 J. Patrick... 2 Drawn... 0
Wm. Brown... 1 J. Mitchell 2 Drawn... 2
Wm. Gray... 2 R. Howat... 2 Drawn... 2
Wm. Gray... 2 R. Howat... 2 Drawn... 2 | Wm. Brown. | 1 J. Mitchell | 2 Wm. Gray | 2 R. Howat | 2 Charles Crate | 3 John M'Ghee | 1 James Hart | 4 Wm. Crichton | 1 David Brown. | 1 Geo. M'Millan | 1 R. Whiteroid | 3 R. Muir | 1 David Weir | 2 J. Connel | 3 H. Wilson | 2 Totals.....33 18 Majority for Upper Nithsdale, 15 games.

 Majority for Upper Nithsdale, 15 games.

 UPPER

 J. Shankland
 1
 T. Paton
 2
 Dzawn
 1

 J. Shankland
 1
 T. Paton
 2
 Drawn
 1

 W. Miller
 3
 W. Simpson
 2
 Drawn
 0

 J. M. Leichle
 4
 D. Criehton
 2
 Drawn
 0

 W. Brown
 4
 R. Stewart
 0
 Drawn
 2

 W. Brown
 4
 J. Kerr
 1
 Drawn
 1

 C. Crate
 3
 J. Dalziel
 3
 Drawn
 1

 C. Crate
 3
 J. Dalziel
 3
 Drawn
 1

 D. Brown
 2
 J. Stewart
 3
 Drawn
 1

 D. Brown
 2
 J. Stewart
 3
 Drawn
 1

 D. Brown
 1
 R. Liddel
 2
 Drawn
 1

 D. Weir
 2
 J. Weir
 0
 Drawn
 2

 J. Brown
 1
 <

22 13 Majority for Upper Nithsdale, 11 games.

—[Glasgow Herald, January 27.

addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Chess and checker players' headquarters, No. 15 Pemberton square.

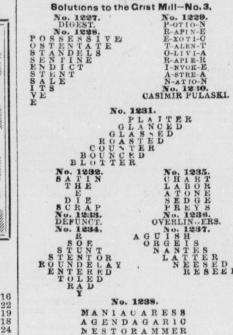
Now Ready, "Barker's American Checker-Player." comprising twenty-two openings, with 534 variations of the best analyzed play, together with thirty-five critical positions, twenty-two of which have been contributed to this work by the celebrated composers, Messrs. Wardwell and Lyman. containing in all 179 pages, by Charles F. Barker, author of the "World's Checker Book," etc. It is handsomely bound in cloth. Price, 75 cents (in silver, currency or American postage-stramps), post-paid. All orders promptly attended to. Address Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Correspondence. GREENSBURG, Ind., February 5. Checker Editor of the Globe: DEAR SIR—In game No. 1525, in GLOBE, variation first at eleventh move, for 6..10 play 6..9 and draw. Same variation at twenty-sixth move, for 27..23 play 11..8 and white wins. Same variation at twenty-seventh move, for 17..22 play 20..24 and draw. Last correction is by Mr. Hefter. Yours, respectfully, F. J. FEIDLER.

THE GRIST MILL.

EDITED BY "COMUS."

Send all communications for this department to W. H. Todd, 26 Lincoln street, East Somerville, Mass. Contributions and solutions solicited from



MANIACARESS AGENDAGARIO NESTORAMMER ATONICLEAVE SCREAMERGER No. 1274-Numerical.

My whole, of 9 letters, is a feats, celebrated on he eleventh of November. My 1, 2, 3, is a lake.

My 4, 5, 6, is a metal.

My 7, 8, 9, is mothers.

My 9, 8, 7, is a boy's nickname.

My 6, 5, 4, is the egg of an insect.

My 3, 2, 1, is a constellation.

Reston Mass.

No. 1275-Square.

1. A species of witchcraft practiced among West India negroes; 2. Scholastic; 3. Exasperates; 4. One who exerts power; 5. Precepts. New York City. TWILIGHT. No. 1276-Square. (To "Max Sims.") 1. To embrace; 2. Begone; 3. Implacable enmity; 4. A game of cards; 5. Forces air through the nose, as a horse; 6. Importance.

South Liberty, Me.

Jesse Overlock.

No. 1277-Decapitations. (To "Captain N. Frank.") 1. Behead a shrub and leave to fasten.
2. A master of a ship and leave to cure.
3. A kind of moulding and leave a command.
4. A red deer and leave a kind of fireworks.
5. To go before and leave to draw back.
6. An artificer and leave justice.
Upper Gloucester, Me. CYRIL DEANE.

No. 1278-Rhombold.

Across—1. A species of monkey; 2. A province; 3. A genus of infusoria; 4. A kind of ape; 5. A surgical appliance.

Down—1. A letter; 2. A weight; 3. A tree; 4. A musical instrument; 5. Certain measures; 6. A constellation; 7. To risk; 8. Consequence; 9. A letter. Boston, Mass. No. 1279-Diamond.

(To "Reene.")

1. A letter; 2. A young boy or girl; 3. A kind of habit worn by the Jews; 4. The temple of Jupiter; 5. An American tree; 6. Persons who lay wagers; 7. Certain insects; 8. A French article; 9. A letter. Boston, Mass. Momus. No. 1280-Cross-Word. In tumbler, not in can; In tumbler, not in can; In tumbler, not in can;

In tumbler, not in can; In tumbler, not in can; n tumbler, not in can, Whole is lace made by man. GLOBE. Plymouth, Mass. No. 1281-Rhomboid.

Across—1. The European wood-pigeon; 2. Severed. 3. The trade winds; 4. A town of Poland; 5. Learned men among the ancient Goths; 6. Any phenomenon in the atmosphere.

Down-1. A letter; 2. Completely; 3. To gnaw;
4. Rambles; 5. One step of a series; 6. A religious service of thanksgiving in which a certain hymn forms a principal part; 7. To hide (Scot.);
8. To throw out (obs.); 9. Sooner than; 10. Well;
11. A letter. 11. A letter.
Boston, Mass.
SKELETON.

No. 1282-Half-Square. (To "Winnewaug.")

1. Relating to the chest; 2. An arrangement of battalicus in the form of steps; 3. Urged onward; 4. The integuments of a seed; 5. A genus of trees; 6. A sprout; 7. An article; 8. A letter.

Eas; Somerville, Mass.

JENNIE MAY.

No. 1283-Cross-Word. (To "Krook.")
In tug, not in draw; In arm, not in paw; In break, not in saw; In oar, not in saw;
In ear, not in faw;
In ripe, not in raw;
In style, not in art;
The whole will be a cart.
East Boston, Mass.

MABEL.

No. 1284-Rhomboid. ("To Winnewaug.")

Across—1. A scarifier; 2. A bird; 3. A weaver's cutting instrument for severing the pile thread of velvet; 4, to Ensnare; 5. A shivering or shaking;

3. Broiled slowly.
Down-1. A letter; 2. Quite; 3. To fondle; 4. Bold; 5. Toturn outward; 6. Large streams of water; 7. Worked on figured stuff; 8. To subdue; 9. Present; 10. A note in music; 11. A letter.

Boston, Mass.

CLIO.

1. A letter; 2. A public contest; 3. Epochs; 4. Abominates; 5. A receptacle for water; 6. A plant; 7. Re-wasted; 8. Stabled; 9. Strained, as fresh milk; 10. A young person; 11. A letter.

Lawrence, Mass. ARTHUR F. HOLT. SOLUTIONS AND PRIZE-WINNERS IN FOUR WEEKS. Prizes. The Weekly Globe six months for first complete

list. The Weekly Globe three months for next best list. Special Prizes. Fifty cents for the best charade received before March 15.

Fifty cents for the best grist received before March 15.

HOWARD—Letter E puzzle and numerical. RANDOLPH—Two numericals, two squares, rhomboid and letter enigma. LANCELOT—Three diamonds and octagon. WILLA. METTE—Two numericals, progressive diamond, octagon, half-square and rhomboid.

Prize-Winners. 1. Not won.
2. Will A. Mette, Newark, N. J.
The following sent correct solutions to the "Grist Mill" of January 16:
Will A. Mette, Globe, Skeleton, George W. Warren, Trebor, A. J. K., Eddie A. Wheeler, Mabel, Jennie May, Korn Kake and Josie M. Morse.

Chaff. DANDY LYON—Have been on the lookout for a grist from you for some time. Are we to receive one?

JOE E.—We think it would be better for your peace of mind if you did not long for "Tom's" so much.

your first effort in the puzzling line, and your work is a credit to one of your age.

An Æsthetic Word Hunt. We have the pleasure of giving our readers another "Word Hunt," and this time we have taken for our theme the utterly too too

OSCAR WILDE.

Let us have a jolly good time cutting him to ieces. Who can form the largest number of ords from the letters found in the name "Oscar Video" That is the question. The following prizes will be given for the largest lists sent in before April 1, 1883:

1, 1883:
1. The Russian Empire—historical and descriptive. Price, \$2.
2. A novel neatly bound in cloth.
3. A novel neatly bound in cloth.
4. One year's subscription to THE WEEKLY GLOBE.
5. Six months' subscription to THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

CONDITIONS.

1. Only such words as are found in the body of "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" will be allowed.
2. No letter can be used more than once in a word.
3. Abbreviations, biographical, geographical and proper names, prefixes, suffixes and plurals will be rejected.
4. All lists must be arranged in alphabetical or der and written on one side of the paper only.
5. In case of a tie between two or more contestants, the one having the least number of mistakes will be given the choice.
6. All lists must contain a three-cent stamp or such list will not be counted.
7. All lists must be received on or before April 1, 1883.
Address all lists to W. H. Todd, 26 Lincoln.

1, 1883. Address all lists to W. H. Todd, 26 Lincoln street, East Somerville, Mass. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., January 31, 1879. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., January St., 1619.
GENTLEMEN—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and must say they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

THOMAS G. KNOX.

TO OUR READERS.

When you answer any of the advertisements in this paper, please do us the favor to mention that you saw the same in THE ROSTON WEEKLY GLOBE.

IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made,

or has ever been prepared, which so com-pletely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurk-SCROFULA ing taint of Scrofula about you, dislodge it and expel it from your system.

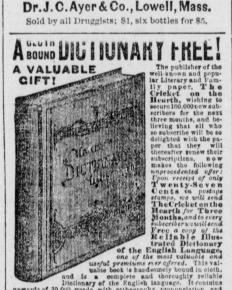
For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, GATARRH true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

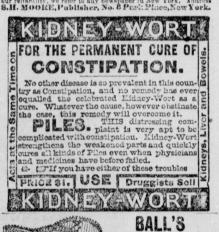
"At the age of two years one of SORES my children was terribly afflicted face and neck. At the same, time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. SORE EYES erful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



Trate Decided and the control of the English Language, of the English Language, one of the most valuable and useful premiume ever offered. This valuable book is handsomely bound in cloth, and is a complete and thoroughly reliable Dictionary of the English language. It contains upwards of 30,000 words, with orthography, pronunciation, and definitions according to the best English and American lexicographers, and likewise has fully 250 illustrations. It is a book that should be in every household, and to those who cannot afford a \$12.00 Webster, it snawers every purpose. The Caicket on the Birkstu is a mammoth 16-page, 64-column illustrated paper, filled with obarming Serial and Short Stories, Sketches, Poems, Useful Knowledge, Farm and Household Hints and Recipes, Puzzles, Games and Stories for the Young, Wit and Humor, and everything to amuse, entertain and instruct the whole family. You will be delighted with it, as well as with the valuable premium we offer. Remember, we send this splendid Dictionary free to all sending 27 cents for a three months' subscription to our paper. Five subscriptions and five Dictionaries will be sent for \$1.05; therefore by getting four of your friends to send with you, you will get your own paper and premium free. This great offer is made solely to introduce our paper; take advantage of it at once. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. As to our reliability, we refer to any newspaper in New York, Address S.H. MOOKE, Publisher, No. 8 Perit, Price, Now York.





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557 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Dr. Lafieus' FRENCH MOUSTACHE VIGOR Grows a beard on the smoothest face in 20 days or money refunded. Never fails. Sent on receipt of 50s stamps or sliver; 3 packages for \$1. Beware of chear



can now grasp a fortune. Out it worth \$10 free. Address E. G RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Earclay St., N. Y wy52t d19

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LANDS. FINE WATER POWER

AT A BARCAIN.

A number of farms, ranging from 200 to 5000 acres, have been placed in our hands as agents for sale, ranging in price from \$2 to \$10 per acre, with improvements. We would direct special attention to the following:

800 ACRES,

WITH WATER POWER, On an unfailing stream—21-foot water-head; was a few years ago employed as a cotten factory. The factory building is sound, but needs remires; two 4-room dwellings, in fair condition; 8 or 10 tenement houses. A s lendid location as a country trading point, being midway between Tuskaloosa and the Georgia Pacific Italiway, now being built. It is situated 14 miles north of fuskaloosa, in good neighborhood of small farmers. The land lies well, and, with proper cultivation, would be very productive for Corn. Cotton. Small Grain and Garden Produces. A toal Mine crops out to the surface within a few hundred yards of the factory site, but has only been used for shop and grate purposes. Its extent is unknown. There is abundant good timber. We know of no better location to build up a thriving manufacturing villace, with agricultural advantages. The 800 acres. with all the improvements, can be had for about \$4000. Will take pleasure in showing the property to anyone wishing to purchase.

S. F. NUNNELEE & SON, Editors Tuscaloosa Gazette.

Editors Tuscaloosa Gazette Will fake cleasure in givin; candid information to all who wish to settle or purchase in this section. We have a 5000-acc tract 14 miles south, 8 miles from A. G. S. R. R., a fine Cotton Farm, and could be made a splendid Stock and Dairy Farm. Good improvements. Very low for cash. wytf jazu



Devil's Lake, Turtle Mountain and Mouse River Country. NORTH DAKOTA. Irroutary to the Unite States Land Offic at

CRAND FORKS, DAKOTA,
SECTIONAL MAP and FULL particulars
mailed FREE to any address by H. C. DAVIS, Assistant General Passenger Agent,



The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS of ROSES. 60 LARCE HOUSES for ROSES alone. Strong Pot Marce Houses office. 5 splendid varieties, vour choice, all labeled, for \$1: 12 for \$2: 16 for \$2: 26 for \$4: 35 for \$5: 75 for \$10: 100 for \$13: We CIVE a Handsome Present of choice and valuable ROSES free with every order. Our NEW CUIDE, a complete Treatise THE DINGEE & CONARD CO. rowers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

Rose Growers, GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND STO K Each member gets the benefit of combined capitathe Club. Reports sent weekly. Dividends mouthly. Club 13 paid shareholders back their me in profits in past three months, still leaving origamount making money in Club, or returned on mand. Shares, \$10 each. Explanatory circulars free. Reliable correspondents wanted everywl

free. Reliable correspondents wanted Address R. E. KENDALL & CO., Com'n and 179 La Saliest., Chicago, Ill. w SEEDS.

DIRECT FROM THE FARM. WARRANTED: Fresh, Pure and Sure to Grow, or Money Refunded, Seeds for the Children's Garden at 25 Per Cent. Discount. If you or the Children want Seeds, please send for my catalogue tor 1833, with directions for cultivation, PREE TO ALL. Address JOSEPH HARRIS, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y. was 1930 WAN'S 1000 more HISOOM AGENTS FOR GEN. DODGE'S CON. SHERMAN'S BRAIN NOW BOOK THIRTY-THREE YEARS AMONG OUR WILD INDIANS.

A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co., Hartford, Conn. A few honest, industrious agents, men or women, wanted in each county, to take orders and sell our New Combined Patent Flitting, Crimping, Glossing and Band Iron, and swedish Insect Powder. Good ag its are making \$5 to \$8 a day, and any one can easily make \$3.75 a day, as the article is chear's sells at sight in almost every family, and profits are over 100 per cent. For full particulars address Hewitt Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Fa. 4twy 113

IF YOU WANT GOOD SITUATIONS, IF YOU WANT RELIABLE HELP. IF YOU WANT SUMMER BOARDERS, CALL OR WRITE, The V. E. A. Office, 19 Winter Street.

Cooks and girls for general housework can alway secure good situations, with wages from \$3 to \$5 pe week. Send stamp to ensure reply. Thave a positive remedy for the above disease; by its una throw our cured. Indeed, so strong is my standing that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VAL-press & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 1st Pearl St., N. Y.

A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous De-bility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chathamst., N. Y

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11 OTEL FOR SALE at Contoocook, N. H., a

12 the junction of 2 railroads, opposite the post
office, depot and telegraph office, in the centre of a
thriving village, and well situated for a large local
and summer business; will be sold very cheap for
cash or part cash a d unencumbered property in floaton or vicinity; also a f rm of 10 acres, new buildings, and in a high state of cultivation, in the vicinity
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A CARD

To all who are suffe ing from the errors and indis-

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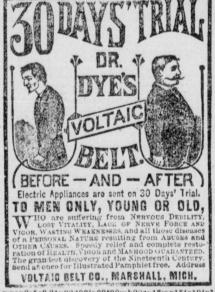
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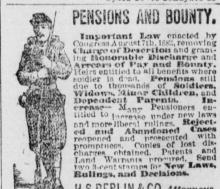
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